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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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22 April 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

GENRI VIEWS OBSTACLES TO U.S. 'GLOBAL PLAN'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Ernst Genri under the rubric "Reflections of a Journalist":
"The Military in Pursuit of the Myth of Superiority"]

[Text] How do reactionary American generals view the future? This is no great secret nowadays. The most "hawkish" of the generals see themselves as the future conquerors of the globe, even though they of course do not express it in such terms.

Yet never before during the entire 208-year existence of the United States have the militarists there so openly alluded to what they are in fact striving for. At times they even talk as if America had already gone halfway toward achieving their goal. At any rate, many Americans in a position to observe and reflect have been seriously frightened lately. This is understandable.

What in actual fact, and not just in words, is needed in order for the militarists of the United States to attempt to realize their secret plans of hegemony? Or even to approach their realization?

Above all, the United States has to achieve actual uncontested supremacy over the five continents, the four oceans, and the key seas.

During this time, Hitler limited his dream to supremacy over Europe, just as Napoleon at one time made his plans. In our day the imperialists have a much broader strategic program.

First of all, Washington finds itself faced with the question of whether the U.S. can anticipate that, with the aid of NATO and the help of nuclear, space, and other types of weaponry, and assisted by the dollar's seige of England, the FRG, France, and Italy, it will be able to definitively consolidate its control of Europe even before the 1980s are over.

Anyone who seriously considers this question cannot but answer it with a definite "no." The issue involves more than just the fact that the socialist countries of eastern and central Europe have become so powerful that no kind

of political, military, and economic pressure on them can force them to accede to U.S. military superiority. Reality has already proven this.

At the same time, sharp contradictions between west European and American capital continue to grow. Who today can deny this or downplay its significance?

Of no less importance is the fact that the forced Americanization of Europe is now being resolutely counteracted by the peace movement, which counts millions of people among its ranks and which in its own way constitutes a kind of political power. Such a thing did not exist previously. Tomorrow, this could tip the scales even more against Washington. Is this understood at the Pentagon?

No realistically thinking person, no matter where he lives or what his convictions may be, can believe in the possibility of the subjugation of Europe as desired in Washington.

The next question is whether the U.S. can expect with certainty to achieve hegemony over that other very important continent, Asia. Here, also, the answer is provided by the same irrefutable "no." Powerful socialist and progressive forces are also active in Asia.

It's true that America has apparently succeeded in creating the so-called U.S.-Japan-South Korea "triangle." Yes, the Americans are increasing their influence in such countries as Pakistan and Thailand, sending their agents into India, attempting to lure China to their side, and expecting to entrench themselves in the Persian Gulf and the Suez Canal.

Be that as it may. This, too, is part of a single global plan. Yet it is already clear, as an example, that such a truly great Asian power as India, whose population exceeds 700 million people and where anti-American sentiments are now particularly strong, will not allow itself to become a pawn of the U.S. The State Department and the CIA may see it differently, but such are the facts.

The same can also be said about the situation in the Near East, which is viewed in Washington as a potential "frontline." In comparison with the Arab world, the state of Israel with its population of about 4 million people, and despite all of the feverish efforts of the U.S., does not merit serious consideration. Zionism is not changing the fate of the world, no matter if it is active in Asia or on the Potomac. And for all the rest, the people in Asia are also for peace and against hegemonism.

Now for the third continent, or more precisely, that part of it in geographical proximity to the United States -- Latin America. Once again, who can believe that Latin America will willingly kneel before the United States and turn against a socialist community favorably disposed toward its peoples?

The example of Cuba and the current position's of Mexico and Argentina demonstrate that it is impossible to achieve this by force.

Should the extremist imperialists hope to entice such a continent as Africa into their yoke, then this represents yet another major miscalculation. The attention of the African peoples in the southern and central part of the continent are now centered wholly on their heroic struggle against the racist rulers of the Republic of South Africa, who are backed by those very same American militarists. The U.S. may have individual bases here and there in Africa, but they will undoubtedly fail to find the support across the entire continent as needed by the Pentagon for a flank attack upon Europe, the Near East, and the Middle East.

Only anti-communist maniacs can think that the people of Africa would go over to the side of the Pentagon and NATO in such an instance. Moreover, this is true not only of the black population of the Republic of South Africa and of such countries as Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Congo, and Guinea, but also of a number of other now independent, sovereign governments in these regions. Which of them would desire to return to the age of colonialism or semi-colonialism?

Of course, the imperialists of the 1980s are prepared to do anything in order to go over to the attack. They are continuously accumulating weapons, building new strategic bases, mobilizing agents of the CIA, and hiring mercenaries. No one denies this, and there is no point in belittling the importance of their efforts. Everywhere, from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean Sea, they are planning aggression unprecedented in terms of scale and type of weapons.

Indeed, contemporary militarism now recognizes only one kind of strategy -- a strategy of the total annihilation of human beings, the extermination of hundreds of millions. The authors of such plans think that by being the first to use nuclear, space, and other "superweapons" they will be able to conquer the globe quickly. Judging from all appearances, this is how the thinking also goes at the Pentagon.

But does this mean that they are in fact coming closer to the realization of objective no. 1 in the cherished program of these generals -- the ruin of the socialist world? Reality points to something quite different.

The active opponents of war are being joined by ordinary, peaceful, previously unpolitical people, who are refusing to perish at the order of the American generals.

This, naturally, does not mean that the opponents of imperialism can rest on their achievements and confine themselves to passive expectation. The adherents of peace know that under no circumstances and at no time may they reduce their level of activity. On the contrary, life continues to categorically demand of them a maximum of vigilance and readiness for a difficult struggle.

Contemporary militarists are incapable of understanding the will of history and the unattainability of their aims. As in the past, one can expect from them ventures fatally dangerous for the entire world, including America itself. Unanticipated provocations for the purpose of changing the balance of military strength are no exception. It is clear that socialist optimism must never, not for a single minute, degenerate into lack of concern and inactivity.

Yet something else is just as clear. The insane, publicized worldwide global strategy of the Pentagon's extremist militarists is irrevocably condemned by life itself.

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CSO: 1807/213

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ACCUSED OF TRYING TO 'TORPEDO' CBW BAN

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by O. Georgiyev under the rubric "The Facts Reveal": "Ominous Experiments"]

[Text] Recently, an official spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, D. Smith, reported that the Pentagon had decided to conduct a large series of tests this spring involving poisonous gases possessing a nerve-paralyzing effect. The experiments are planned to take place at the U.S. Army's Aberdeen and Dougway chemical warfare proving grounds, as well as at the Pine Bluff Arsenal. Their aim is to determine the effectiveness of operational 155-mm missiles armed with the poisonous war gases VX and Sarin.

It is significant that the Pentagon timed this announcement for the opening of the disarmament talks in Geneva, one of the prime issues on the agenda of which is the establishment of an agreement prohibiting chemical weapons. Thus the U.S. administration is attempting right at the start to torpedo the very possibility of a favorable solution to this problem. This, moreover, is no accident. In fact, the Pentagon is going ahead with its rearmament of the armed forces with new types of chemical weapons -- binary ammunition. As Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger stated in his most recent directive, as early as the current year the armed forces of the United States "must be prepared for the rapid use of chemical weapons," and by 1990 the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy will be required to have "completed the development of new delivery systems for binary chemical weapons."

These ominous orders are being put into practice. Because of the binary ammunition, it is planned to augment stocks of poisonous gas held by U.S. forces in western Europe by an additional 19,000 tons in the near future. In fact, it is the Pentagon's opinion that chemical weapons will mainly have to be used here, on the European continent, against the states of the Warsaw Pact. And the supreme commander of combined NATO forces in Europe, the American General Rogers, has a reason for urgently demanding the right to personally make the decision without any consultations to employ chemical weapons in future military operations.

The development of widescale testing of poisonous warfare gases indicates that, despite Washington's peaceable rhetoric, Pentagon officials are not halting their efforts to improve already existing chemical weapons and to create new types. And past experience teaches that the fanatics in the U.S. Army do not wish to restrict themselves to mere tests on the proving grounds.

Barbaric experiments have been conducted more than once on the territory of other states. For example, during the course of the "dirty war" in Indochina, the Americans tested a number of chemical formulas for poisonous gases. More than 2 million peaceful inhabitants became the victims of American chemical attacks.

Today, also, the Pentagon's specialists are attempting to test chemical weapons on the territory of other states. Poisonous gas is being supplied to gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries with the aid of the CIA.

The tragic events which occurred at the chemical plant of the American company Union Carbide in the Indian city of Bhopal revealed yet another unsavory aspect of American experiments. Investigations showed that under conditions of strict secrecy research was being carried out at this plant, which was supposed to be concerned with the production of peaceful products, on the development of new chemical substances to harm plants, animals, and humans.

These activities took place in a well-equipped scientific research laboratory whose cost of construction substantially exceeded expenditures for the construction of the plant itself. Physicians were of the opinion that the victims of the accident were affected not only by those substances manufactured at that plant, "but also by some more powerful poisonous gases." This is why American specialists failed to inform Indian authorities after the accident about the methods and remedies required for treating the poisoning, and why NATO experts in the field of chemical weapons were sent disguised as doctors, so that they would be able to observe and describe with professional precision the entire pattern (kartina) of people's deaths.

The facts irrefutably indicate that in preparing newer and newer types of poisonous warfare gas, the experiments from the Pentagon are entirely unconcerned about the safety of thousands and thousands of human beings.

12412

CSO: 1807/232

INTERNATIONAL

COMMENTARIES ASSAILING VOA, RL/RFE ACTIVITIES

U.S. 'Information Imperialism'

LD281853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 28 Feb 85

["Topical Problems of International Life," presented by foreign affairs political commentator for All-Union Radio, Pavel Kasparov]

[Excerpts] Good day esteemed comrades. Our broadcast today is devoted to information imperialism: What is this phenomenon and whom or what does it serve? These questions, which frequently crop up in your letters, will be answered by TASS observer Oleg Alekseyevich Shirokov.

[Shirokov] The invention and constant artificial exaggeration of the myth of the Soviet military threat by imperialist propaganda is a precise specific example of what is called information imperialism.

[Kasparov] Oleg Alekseyevich, I think this is the time to dwell in detail on the anti-Soviet aspect of information imperialism. It is a well known fact, in particular, that a leading role in spreading anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda is unquestionably played by the U.S. information agency--USIA--which carries out subversive activity on a global scale. The present Washington administration intends, moreover, to activate this work. The draft budget for the coming financial year plans to raise allocations to USIA operations to a record level amounting to almost \$1 billion, that is 22 percent more than in the current financial year. USIA Director Charles Wick said recently in the U.S. Congress that these enormous funds would go toward intensifying the ideological war against the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. It became clear from his statements that Washington's active pursuit of subversive psychological warfare aims to impose upon other peoples the American way of life and values as the only possible and necessary ones.

It should be said that the U.S. administration is placing most emphasis in achieving its goals on extending the war in the air being waged by Washington's official mouthpiece--Voice of America. Already, according to the same Charles Wick, this radio center has increased the volume of its weekly broadcasting by 224 hours compared with 1967, broadcasting programs in 42 languages. But this does not seem sufficient for the White House. Almost half the new funds en-

visaged by the budget--\$82 million--will go toward modernizing transmitters and constructing new radio stations for Voice of America. The administration is also striving for a considerable extension in the 1986 fiscal year of allocations for a considerable extension in the 1986 fiscal year of allocations to the operation of a global television network--Worldnet. The network is used by Washington to impose its foreign policy line upon other countries. As Wick said, ever since this network was introduced in autumn 1983, the volume of its regular weekly output has exceeded 80 hours. Programs prepared by USIA are beamed via Worldnet to more than 50 states of Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

[Shirokov] As we can see in practice, the U.S. administration does not spoil its public with variety in the stereotypes of its behavior on the political arena. It is a well established fact, for example, that every time the U.S. Congress discusses allocations for the Pentagon, yet another unbridled campaign about the Soviet military threat, the growth of the USSR's military might, and so on, is unleashed. This time too, the White House used the same hackneyed tactic.

Literally on the eve of the start of voting on the draft budget in Congress, the system of information imperialism was injected with the report by U.S. President Reagan to Congress about the Soviet Union's imaginary violations of its obligations in the sphere of arms control. The American press did not even bother to conceal this time the fact that publication of yet another anti-Soviet lie was essential to strengthen the massive campaign to influence public opinion and above all the legislators on Capitol Hill, to ensure that programs for building up the U.S. weapons arsenal are approved, while creating an atmosphere of distrust toward the policies of the USSR.

Or another example: For over a year now, the U.S. mass media have been conducting an unbridled campaign of lies and slander against UNESCO. Joining this campaign, which is aimed at destabilizing the authority of the international organization, are certain press organs from other Western countries, taking their lead from Washington. The struggle against information imperialism is becoming ever broader, but it does not promise to be an easy one. The monopolies and those who serve them have enormous material resources and a wealth of experience. Out of the \$5 billion which the United States allocates every year to propaganda abroad, a considerable proportion goes toward influencing public opinion in developing countries, toward preserving the West's monopoly on the word there. Informaiton imperialism is far from defeated, but it is no longer omnipotent.

Increased USIA Budget

ID220044 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 February, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The White House in its federal budget estimates for fiscal 1986 has requested a record \$973.6 million in appropriations to the main propaganda department of the United States--the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). This is 22 percent more than the outlay set aside for the [words indistinct] this fiscal year.

USIA Director Charles Wick does not conceal that the huge amount of money will be used to giving added scope to the "war of ideas," as the USIA's operations against the forces of peace and progress are called in Washington.

The USIA, which has branches in 125 countries, is the main mouthpiece of official American propaganda. It is in charge of the information departments at the U.S. embassies abroad and also has under it the radio service Voice of America, which broadcasts nearly [word indistinct] hours a week in 42 languages. The USIA staff exceeds 8,000 people.

Under the present Washington administration the USIA's activities, the NEW YORK TIMES pointed out, had acquired an unprecedented scope. Washington has made "psychological warfare" a matter of state policy. U.S. President Reagan himself said, when speaking about the USIA's work, that the agency was called upon deftly to sell American principles abroad. Fulfilling the presidential instruction, the USIA seeks to force the American "way of life" on other countries and rudely meddles in their internal affairs.

The Washington leadership has stressed on more than one occasion that the USIA is an important partner of the administration in carrying out American foreign policy.

The USIA's mission is to furnish a propaganda cover for Washington's hegemonistic ambitions and strategic military doctrines.

No matter what aspect of the USIA's (activity) [words indistinct] to look at, be it its numerous publications, libraries, programs for "training foreign guests" or the dispatch of numerous missions, they all are subordinated to one and the same objective, that of hampering the peoples' struggle for freedom, peace and progress, making it easier for transnational monopolies to penetrate into the economies of developing countries, and creating the "fifth column" there. The methods used by the USIA in pursuing such activities have more than once triggered off resounding scandals. But efforts have been made each time to hush them up: the U.S. Administration, as President Reagan said, is proud of what the USIA is doing.

In this time as a senator, Robert Kennedy said that good propaganda could not be made out of bad policy. This indeed cannot be made no matter how much they spend in Washington for these purposes and no matter what refined trickery the USIA uses to this end..

Increased Funds For 'Radio Aggression'

LD090957 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 9 Mar 85

["Bridgeheads for Aggression on Radio Waves"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 March, TASS--"Current budgetary hearings in U.S. Congress have coincided in time with a dramatic activation of the staffs for psychological war, first of all the propaganda apparatus of Washington," PRAVDA said today. "Bending over backwards to show their outfits to be 'indispensable' to

ensuring 'national security', chiefs of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), which operates the radio service Voice of America, and the board for International Broadcasting, which formally supervises what are in fact the CIA-run radio stations Liberty and Free Europe, demanded extra funds for the subversive activities they pursue. Their appetites are voracious. They want appropriations to the USIA to grow by 22 percent in fiscal 1986 to reach a record \$973.6 million for the Liberty/Free Europe service. The 'unofficial' funding through CIA channels, naturally enough, is not publicized."

The high stake on exporting counterrevolution via the radio waves is even more conspicuous in the Liberty/Free Europe service's long-term program of work.

USIA Chief Charles Wick recently visited Sri Lanka and Morocco where he attended ceremonies at which ground was broken to build new VOA radio transmitters to beam broadcasts to the Soviet Union, south and south-west Asian countries, notably India and Afghanistan, and socialist-oriented African states. But the main purpose of his visits, the paper said, was to coordinate the U.S. propaganda campaign in Europe with the USIA's activities in Asia and Africa.

The Liberty/Free Europe facilities are being modernized as well: New and powerful transmitters are to be mounted in Spain and Portugal, more power is being built into the operational transmitters which are based in West Germany and broadcast to the European part of the Soviet Union, and repeater stations are being set up in a number of Middle East and Asian countries. This subversive radio service of the CIA has also opened branches in Pakistan and Hong Kong.

So, PRAVDA concluded, Washington is preparing another large-scale ideological aggression against socialist and developing countries. These plans are dangerous. They are inseparable from the U.S. imperialists' general policy of undermining international trust and preparing for a nuclear war.

Radio Liberty Director Resigns

LD040002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1244 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar (TASS)--TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

By increasing the scale of the psychological warfare against the USSR and other socialist countries, the United States is trying to give its slanderous propagandistic fabrications a more veiled form. The new reshuffles in the management of the subversive "Liberty" radio station, (RL), in particular, are also aimed at this. As has been announced here, RL Director G. Bailey will leave his post 1 April. According to a representative of the radio station which is carrying out hostile broadcasting to the USSR, Bailey's departure is "voluntary."

The U.S. press, which for a long time now has been writing about the squabbles within "Liberty" about the "quality" of its programs, is of another opinion. The fact of the matter is that the radio station, which formally comes under the U.S. Board for International Broadcasting, is closely tied to the CIA, and

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its programs are of such an openly mendacious nature that official figures in Washington have been worrying about its "reputation" for a long time now. As THE WASHINGTON POST testifies, a loud scandal has recently broken out over one of the programs which not only had an anti-Soviet, but also a clearly stated anti-Semitic trend.

Political observers believe that the departure of Bailey, who in his time was employed as a CIA cadre, is connected with the espionage-sabotage department's wish to put at the head of RL a "more flexible" figure, who could avoid scandals around the most flagrant samples of the "creativity" of the former Nazi minions and other riff-raff who have settled in at the radio station. However, the essence and the trend of the work of this Washington mouthpiece of disinformation will not change one bit. Moreover, a draft federal budget for the 1986 fiscal year plans to increase resources for the technical modernization of the radio station and replenishing its staff with new cadres selected by the CIA from the numbers of the anticommunist rabble.

Stepped-up VOA Broadcasts

LD220617 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] We have already told you, comrades, about the U.S. draft budget for fiscal year 1986 which the White House submitted. Among its provisions is a sharp increase in allocations for the work of the U.S. Information Agency--USIA for short. These allocations will be increased to a record level of more than \$973 million, which is 22 percent more than in the current fiscal year. I ask my colleague, Vladimir Beloshapko, to comment on these figures:

First a brief word about what this leading U.S. propaganda department is. USIA was set up in 1953. It now has 210 missions in 127 countries. USIA produces magazines in many of the world's languages, and runs the Voice of America [VOA] radio station. It operates the television network Worldnet, which puts out special programs for more than 50 of the states of the world. In short, it is a powerful, technically well-equipped propaganda machine. Its officially-proclaimed object is to provide information about the domestic and foreign policy of the United States. That might seem to be something quite natural and not particularly objectionable. Why, then, is USIA strongly criticized in a number of countries? Why is alarm expressed about its activities? Because, in fact, its responsibilities are confined to ideological sabotage against the socialist community and against peace in the developing countries. It is through USIA that a psychological war is waged, day by day, against the Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and the other socialist countries, together with unceasing attempts to defame the young national states. At the beginning of this month, for instance, a new VOA transmitter specially aimed at listeners in Nicaragua began operating from Costa Rica. It broadcasts 9 hours a day. How are they filled? With calls for a settlement of the situation in Central America? Expression of Washington's willingness to build its relations with Nicaragua on the principles of mutual respect and non-interference? Nothing of the sort! The very first broadcast contained malicious anti-Nicaraguan outbursts and attempts to slander the Nicaraguan people's revolution. Their purpose is obvious: To hinder the normalization of the situation in the region, discredit Nicaragua's policy, and, ultimately, to prepare public opinion for armed U.S. intervention in that country.

VOA operates in exactly the same way against Afghanistan. The television network Worldnet broadcast in February a provocative program on the situation there. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Rattle, who participated in it, declared, without beating about the bush, that the administration intends to increase considerably its aid to the counterrevolutionaries. And such examples are numerous. It's significant, too, that VOA, and USIA in general, display particular zeal in regions where Washington intends to whip up the atmosphere, and where sovereign states refuse to act according to cues from the other side of the ocean. And is it not indicative in this connection that the new USIA dollars will go, among other things, toward building a VOA branch in Israel? It will wage war on the air mainly against our country. A site is already earmarked for a similar station in Sri Lanka--presumably to intensify the anti-Indian and anti-Afghan propaganda, and prevent the countries of south and southwest Asia from sitting down at the conference table and settling their own affairs.

Those are all single episodes; in general terms, the tasks of USIA were recently described as clearly as could be, in the Congress, by its director, Charles Wick. He said the money would be spent to stop the spread of communist influence and offer American ways and values to other peoples as the only possibility. However, it's a hopeless undertaking. The attraction of the ideals of communism, the desire of the peoples to control their own destiny, are objective and historically irreversible phenomena and processes. Their course does not depend on USIA and its masters, nor on injections of dollars.

Costa Rica Station, Radio Marti

Moscow SEL 'SKYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by political observer Yuriy Romantsov under the rubric "Looking at Events": "The Lie Industry at Flood Stage"]

[Excerpt] A new radio station has started transmitting from the Costa Rican settlement of San Carlos, near the Nicaraguan border. The management of the Costa Rican Information and Culture Association, a private organization, is formally listed as the owner (formally, inasmuch as the financing and equipment are supplied by the U.S. Government) and pretentiously calls it the "Voice of Costa Rica." However, in fact the station turns out to be none other than a retransmitter for the Voice of America.

This one fact, all by itself, explains why it was necessary to set up this mouthpiece, not in the capital of Costa Rica, but 180 kilometers to the north, as close as possible to the border of the neighboring country. Further "explanations," which subsequently came from San Jose as well as from Washington, finally confirm that we are dealing with a weapon of ideological sabotage against Nicaragua, of radio war intended to weaken the people's power in that country and to discredit its socio-economic successes, and intended for propaganda support of the counterrevolutionary formations that have been hurled onto its territory. As for Costa Rica, the San Jose weekly UNIVERSIDAD rightly points out that, by allowing the rebroadcast of foreign broadcasts from its territory, it is thereby violating its policy of neutrality and being drawn into the ideological war which the United States is carrying on.

The new subversive radio station, to begin with, broadcasts 10 hours a day, deafening its listeners with statements about "Western values." Besides this, several daily programs, it has already been officially announced that several daily programs are being broadcast especially for Nicaragua. Their content is well known. It is formulated in accordance with directives which issue, either secretly or publicly, from the lips of highly-placed representatives of the American administration, including President Reagan. According to these directives the bandits, who are spreading death and destruction in Nicaragua, appear in the guise of "freedom fighters," worthy of worldwide help and support, while the Nicaraguan Government appears as a "totalitarian regime, exporting subversion." That is the cynical "logic," based on crudely distorting the facts, on which the Washington propagandists' apparatus is based. And no other logic would suit it better, since, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote in describing the new radio station, we are dealing with "a part of the general U.S. CIA plan for destabilizing the Sandinista government."

And so, on the one hand, we are faced with an important element of Washington's large-scale anti-Nicaraguan campaign. On the other hand, we are faced with an example of putting into practice the White House's grandiose dreams of further building up the United States' entire gigantic propaganda machine. In accordance with these dreams, in addition to the Voice of America rebroadcast station set up in Costa Rica, it is planned to build eight more similar radio stations in Central America and the Caribbean basin alone. Besides this, a radio station, blasphemously named "Radio Marti" for the Cuban people's national hero, has been created in Marathon, Florida to make hostile broadcasts especially to Cuba. In all, a "technical modernization," which was decided on by the U.S. National Security Council, will be carried out on 19 Voice of America studios at home and abroad. New rebroadcast and broadcasting stations will be built in the Persian Gulf region and in the Near and Far East. This will cost American taxpayers a billion dollars.

The slanderers are also gazing into space. According to a report in the American journal SATELLITE WEEK, the American Government is considering the possibility of building a gigantic nuclear-powered satellite "to serve the needs of Voice of America."

VOA Transmitter in Costa Rica

LD120008 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Managua 12 February TASS, TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

This project is forfeited better than Nazi concentration camps were: a wide stretch of no-man's-land bordered by a three-metre high barbed wire fence with electric current running through it surrounds the projects on the perimeter. Laser devices have been installed within that corridor instantaneously to detect any object getting into the prohibited zone.

Glancing at a photograph of that project carried by the newspaper NUEVO DIARIO, one may draw the conclusion that it is an especially sensitive military installation. But the caption explains that it is a new transmitter of the Voice

of America radio station which recently began broadcasting from Costa Rican territory.

The Voice of America bosses bought a 100-hectare plot in Altamirana de Aguas Arcas near the Nicaraguan border and did not waste time in putting up another U.S. centre of ideological subversion there. Transmitters and 70-metre-high aerials were installed. Announcers, technicians and police have been hired from among the Costa Ricans but all the posts of responsibility at the radio station are filled by Americans and special passes for visits to it are only issued by the U.S. Embassy in San Jose. Ideological subversives do not like others watching them at work.

Washington, NUEVO DIARIO points out, tries to convince the population of Costa Rica and other Central American countries that the new radio station is "innocuous." However, the VOA transmitters took little time to poison the air with malicious anti-Nicaraguan attacks. The radio station resorts to ideological subversion and psychological warfare in a bid to aggravate confrontation between Central American states, to isolate Nicaragua and to subvert the prestige of the Sandinista people's revolution.

The Nicaraguan public calls upon the peoples of Central America to display vigilance in the face of the danger posed by the new U.S. propaganda centre.

'Psychological War' on India

BK180819 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Lately, there has been an immense increase in the extent of the U.S. psychological war against India. The ongoing investigations into the case of Chellaney--an American ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent--in the Amritsar City court stands as an example to this fact. Chellaney was propagating false reports about the situation in Punjab state. Meanwhile, the Delhi office of the American NEW SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE was ordered closed early this year, as this office was set up by the American CIA with the aim of installing its agents in the Indian information media. The surfacing of details about the publication of a magazine (?CHOSEN) INDIA by the American intelligence agencies also proves the growing ideological expansionism of the United States. The magazine had been striking at the Indian foreign policies.

The United States desires to increase the volume of its anti-India propaganda on radio. For this purpose, it has installed a VOA relay center in Sri Lanka and modernized the American radio transmitter center at the Saraburi town of Thailand. These radio centers will receive American radio programs via satellites and relay them for India and other Asian nations. There are also reports about the plan for the construction of a VOA relay center on the Pakistani soil. It is well known that the U.S. psychological war against India is coordinated by the American news agency USIA and the CIA which cooperate closely with each other. The former chief of the American news agency in Delhi, (Timberleg), was an official of the CIA. He tried to use this news agency for

ideological sabotage and espionage. It may be recalled that a prominent American espionage expert, George Allen, had been one of the U.S. ambassadors to India. The formation of a ring of American spies was completed during the very term of offices of (Timberleg) and Allen in India. According to Indian press reports, most of the employees of the American news agency in India at this time are agents of the CIA. They are engaged in the efforts to subvert the domestic and foreign policies of the Indian Government. Some time ago, the American news agency sent a book and a letter separately to prominent Indian parliamentarians appealing for division of India into various independent states. The book named "The Future of Indian Nation" appealed for an open struggle against all democratic forces in India. It also propagated separatist slogans. This happened some time before the secessionists' movement was intensified in Punjab. The developments in Punjab, therefore, could not remain unaffected by the propagandistic activities of the American news agency.

At the beginning of this year, the New York television telecast a program produced by an American religious organization, "[words indistinct] International." Its producers disrespected the national and religious feelings of the Indian people through the conspirational presentation of a distorted overview of the Indian Government's policies. They opined that India should also adopt the American way of life. The Indian press described it as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Indian Republic.

The efforts of the American propagandists to impair India's relations with neighboring countries are causing great concern among the Indian people. In its programs broadcast for Pakistan, the Voice of America refers to India's [words indistinct], its aggressive attitude, and its preparation for a bombing raid on Pakistani nuclear installations. It must be noted that such anti-India campaigns assume greater proportions, particularly at the time of supply of American arms to Pakistan. Now an effort is being made to justify the acquisition of arms by the Pakistani military regime and its military preparations along borders with India. Attacks on India are also intensified at a time when Indian diplomats are making particular (?efforts) to normalize India's relations with Pakistan. It must be noted that the state of India-Pakistan relations has always had deep impact on the political situation in South Asia and its adjoining areas. The establishment of mutual trust and good neighborly relations between the two biggest states of the Indian subcontinent will eliminate tension in this region. But the Washington leadership, which desires to turn Pakistan into its base, does not like to see it happen.

For this very purpose, the United States is also sowing seeds of discord in the relations between India and Bangladesh. The Indian people still remember those VOA programs which carried propaganda for a hardliner organization, World Hindu Council, to carry out affrontive activities against Bangladesh. In BLITZ magazine wrote that it was due to the effects of the VOA's provocative programs that the members of that organization indulged in activities against the Bangladesh High Commission in Delhi. Some time ago, an American senator, Pressler, visited Bangladesh. He cautioned Bangladesh and its neighbors against the threat posed by the Indian hegemonism. He said India should remember that smaller countries of this region too have their friends. Such statements should be taken not only as an unfriendly act but also as a real threat against India.

VOA Transmitters in Israel

TA131425 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Senior U.S. officials are expressing satisfaction over the Israeli Government's agreement to station Voice of America [VOA] transmitters in Israel. This is natural, since this is additional proof of the readiness of ruling Israeli circles to serve the interests of strategic allies in every sphere. This time the U.S. objective is to establish its subversive propaganda transmitters nearer to the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Many in Israel seem to view the stationing of these transmitters as a trivial matter. A transmitter is, after all, neither a military base nor a launching site for a nuclear missile. This is not the case though. The agreement of any country to the stationing of foreign transmitters on its soil, aimed at another country, is a far-reaching and politically significant move. As for those who plan and carry out the psychological warfare against socialism, the Israeli Government's agreement to the stationing of the transmitters also means its agreement with the content of the subversive broadcasts. The reference is to subversive broadcasts, hostile to the USSR and other socialist countries. We are very familiar with the contents of VOA broadcasts in the languages spoken by the Soviet people and people in other socialist countries.

Formally, the VOA is subordinate to the United States Information Service, but its executive is made up entirely of CIA employees who are experts in hostile propaganda. Distortion of facts, publicizing unbalanced reports, even an intentional misleading of the audience--these are the main methods used by VOA to besmirch the name of the Soviet regime and our people's way of life. The underlying element in the broadcasts is a provocative lampoon. These broadcasts are disseminated in order to fan wild anti-Soviet incitement.

This is also known in Israeli, and it is no accident that many Knesset members expressed reservations about the government's decision, while emphasizing that this decision will eliminate the possibility of improved relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This will happen because Israel is becoming one of the chief partners in the cold war against the USSR. Therefore, the Soviet public cannot ignore this decision. It views it as a hostile act against the Soviet people. At the same time, those who emphasize that turning Israel into a U.S. spearhead for conducting the psychological warfare against the socialist countries is not compatible with the interests of the Israeli people either are right: Israel's dependence on the basic guidelines of the U.S. foreign policy has deepened.

Washington has concluded that the Israeli Government is prepared to serve U.S. interests in every sense of the word, that Israel, as the saying goes, is in Uncle Sam's pocket. At this is so, it is then absolutely unnecessary to take into consideration Israeli interests on sensitive international issues.

The question arising here is: Why did the government not find it appropriate to consider the view of the real patriotic circles among the Israeli public, circles that care for the operation and strategic national interests? The reason is that the Peres-Shamir government simply believes that any U.S. demand should be met without hesitation in order to continue to receive U.S. aid. Being upright is nice, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said in this context, but Israel can afford it only when it is economically independent. Here is the rub: the policy of aggression and expansionism by the Israeli Government led to the deterioration of the national economy, and the lifeline is seen by the ruling circles as lying with U.S. aid. In return, they are prepared to serve Washington with everything, whatever the negative results.

CSO: 1807/250

INTERNATIONAL

FRANCE CRITICIZED FOR UPGRADING CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PM190731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "France-Republic of South Africa: Contacts With Racists"]

[Text] Paris--R. Botha, foreign minister of the Republic of South Africa, has paid a "private visit" to France.

He met with External Relations Minister R. Dumas (on the latter's initiative) and J. Chirac, mayor of Paris and chairman of the biggest right-wing opposition party--the Rally for the Republic. The communique published on the Quai d'Orsay points out that the talks between the two ministers concerned regional problems of South Africa. Although this document repeats once again France's official position (a demand for Namibia to be granted independence in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435, condemnation of apartheid, and a demand for the release of N. Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, who has been languishing in racist torture chambers for almost a quarter-century), Paris commentators have assessed the visit by one of the leaders of the Pretoria regime as a "new stage" and even a "shift" in France's African policy.

It is pointed out here that the leaders of the Republic of South Africa are not ceasing their attempts to "legalize" their regime and to secure its recognition by the international community. During last summer's West European tour by P. Botha, leader of the racist Pretoria regime, he visited France together with his foreign minister on the pretext of participating in the laying of foundations for a museum devoted to the South African soldiers who died in World Wars I and II.

And now, 8 months later, a "new stage" is beginning in Franco-South African relations: For the first time since the Socialists came to power in 1981 an official meeting has taken place between members of the two countries' governments.

Before their election victory the Socialists spoke a lot about the need to combat apartheid. But those words have not been backed up by deeds.

Pointing to the Socialists' contradictory policy with regard to the Republic of South Africa, many observers recall that France, for example, is continuing actively to develop trade relations with the racist regime. During the first 11 months of 1984 French exports increased by 20 percent, and imports by 35 percent. In the past 2 years there has been a sharp increase in the number of French trade and industrial delegations visiting the Republic of South Africa. More than 100 French firms have become established there. Finally, reports of illegal deliveries of French weapons to the racist regime appeared recently in the local press.

[The same commentary, identified as an "IZVESTIYA editorial," was read over Moscow Radio in Zulu to southern Africa at 1800 GMT on 18 February 1985.]

CSO: 1807/248

INTERNATIONAL

COCOM RESTRICTIONS SAID TO REBOUND ON WEST

PM141620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "Labors of Sisyphus"]

[Text] A routine session of COCOM--the notorious Coordination Commission on Control of Exports to Socialist Countries--has been held in Paris. As usual it was held in a special room of the U.S. Consulate "away from outside eyes and ears" and was veiled in secrecy. Journalists were only told that the role of first violin was played by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle. It was also intimated to them that at this session COCOM had changed the procedure for reviewing its prohibition notices so as to "update them in a timely way as technology develops."

The arrival in Paris of the patent Washington "hawk" Perle and the report of the "new procedure" attest that the U.S. administration is continuing to step up pressure on its allies with a view to making them restrict their trade with Eastern countries.

However, Washington's pressure extends not only to the COCOM states. The United States is now striving to blackmail the Spanish Government into deciding to enter COCOM. In the event of refusal, Washington is threatening to wreck the planned construction in Spain of a major enterprise for manufacturing telephone equipment proposed by the U.S. monopoly AT&T. A number of Asian and Pacific countries are being worked on in an attempt to create an organization similar to COCOM in the region.

Washington justifies the interference in its allies' internal affairs by the desire not to permit the transfer of technology which could be used for military purposes to the USSR and other socialist countries. But, if one takes a close look at the lists of articles whose sale the United States is trying to prohibit, one cannot but conclude that an equal role and perhaps even a greater role is played by the desire to undermine its partners' trade positions. As P. Glotz, an eminent figure in the FRG Social Democratic opposition, has noted, the policy of imposing all kinds of bans is used by the United States not so much against the Soviet Union as in order to "combat the economic competition from West Europe and Japan."

This is by no means the first time that U.S. imperialist circles have tried to impose various restrictions and sanctions on trade with our country. As the experience of past years has convincingly shown, however, these attempts cause more damage to those participating in them, not the Soviet Union. Probably only U.S. figures such as R. Perle and his boss in the Pentagon C. Weinberger fail to understand this or pretend that they do not understand. It is not for nothing that THE WALL STREET JOURNAL compares Weinberger's interference in international trade with the curse of Sisyphus, king of Corinth, who was doomed forever to push an enormous rock to the top of a hill: The rock always rolls back down....

One can only add that when the rock rolls back down it trips up not only the latter-day Sisyphus but also those helping him drag this thankless burden.

CSO: 1807/248

INTERNATIONAL

ISLAMIZATION PROCESS, MISSIONARY, PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY VIEWED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 84, pp 54-57

[Article by L. Borisov, candidate of history, under the rubric "Abroad": "Is the Expansion of Islam Continuing?"]

[Text] In your journal and in some other publications I have run across the term "Islamization," especially in reference to the "processes of Islamization in the modern world." Does this mean that the expansion of Islam is continuing? Is it possible to find out more about this? K. Karpov, teacher, Shakhti, Rostov oblast'.

The term "Islamization" does not have a single meaning. It quite precisely defines the content of political programs advanced and realized today in a number of countries of the Muslim world, for instance in Pakistan, Iran, Libya and the Sudan. Although their incarnations may be varied, they all declare as their goal "the construction of a genuinely Islamic society," that is one where economic, social and political life will be defined by the norms of Islam in accordance with the ideals which were "given to the people of Allah through Muhammed." Also called "Islamization" is the continuing spread of Islam in a number of regions of Africa, the Indian subcontinent, and the Far East. This phenomenon may seem paradoxical in our time, when science has achieved such significant successes in knowledge of the surrounding world, of the laws of development of human society and man himself. Nevertheless, Islamization is a real fact in the life of the peoples of the developing countries. The processes which are going on in this region, as was noted at the June (1983) CPSU CC Plenum, are "complex and ambiguous, and it is important to understand them correctly."

Soviet scholars have given an in-depth analysis of the reasons for the strengthening of the role of Islam as a factor which exerts a very noticeable effect on the social activity of the masses in many Afro-Asian countries, and also on international relations in the Near and Middle East and in Africa, which began at the turn of the 1970's to the 1980's.¹ They have shown that there are completely "earthly" reasons at the bottom of this phenomenon and that always clearly discernible in the processes of Islamization are the socio-political interests of particular social groups, strata and classes, which frequently invest a different (and sometimes also directly contradictory)

meaning to the demands they advance for the reconstruction of the entire economic, social, political and even personal life of the population of their countries in accordance with the norms of the Muslim religion. Since Soviet as well as foreign scholarly literature pays less attention to questions of the spread of Islam in the contemporary world, it seems expedient to touch on just that aspect of Islamization first of all.

The events of recent decades have set into motion enormous masses of Muslims. Dissatisfied with their present circumstances, they are protesting against the intrusion of eastern influence into their lives, and are fighting for their future since they do not want to find themselves in colonial servitude once again. They view Islam to be the best means of defense against imperialism, and the spiritual values associated in their minds with Islam to be the only way of preserving their independence in all spheres and of opposing an alien way of life.

The movements under Islamic slogans are neither politically nor ideologically homogeneous. Those who advance the idea of a "third way of development," of "Islamic solidarity," are most active today. A striving to transform the Islamic world into a "third force" in the international arena is quite plainly seen in the foreign policy of the Islamic states.

In the Muslim world as a whole "Islam has shown itself as the most effective means of regulating the social activity of the masses."² Starting from this, any political movement could achieve success if it advanced a program of Islamization, the main idea of which is usually a return to "true Islam." Accordingly, the perversion or forgetting of Muslim laws is proclaimed to be the cause of all social ills. Theories of an "Islamic economy," of an "Islamic new economic order" and of an "Islamic state are developed in these programs." It is significant that, under the same names, these models differ from one another in both theory and practice and in fact reflect the interests of various classes and social groups. Moreover, each one pretends that it alone expresses true Islamic ideals.

Iranian ideologues announce the export of the ideas of their "Islamic revolution" to all the ends of the earth; Libya proclaims its own way of building a "new, genuinely socialist society," based on the principles of the Muslim religion; Pakistan is introducing its "new, genuinely Islamic order," Saudi Arabia propagandizes Islam as the most reliable means of preserving the old order, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are at one with it on this. As is well known, the economic, political, and cultural life of these countries is very different. But all the leading countries of the Muslim world are united in attempting to spread Islam's influence beyond its boundaries.

Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, and Mauritania are especially active in this direction. Libya and the UAE, for instance, signed an agreement in 1977 on the allocation of 20 billion dollars by both countries for the creation of Islamic cultural centers and the conduct there of joint measures for spreading the Muslim religion. In 1978 a mosque--one of the largest in tropical Africa--was built with Saudi funds in Ndjamena.

Libya helped to create a Muslim center in Lahore (Pakistan) which includes an Islamic academy, a mosque, and a student dormitory. Its purpose is the further spread of Islam in Asia.

Special organizations for propagandizing the Muslim religion have been set up in a number of countries of the East. Some of them are mainly concerned with foreign missionary work. Others devote their activities to strengthening Islam's position within their own countries. Thus, the Libyan "Islamic Call" Association (AIP) was created in 1972 by a decree of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council specifically to propagandize Islam in Africa. It publishes various books on Islam including works of an encyclopedic character and issues the newspaper AL-DA'WAH AL-ISLAMIYYAH in Arabia and the main European languages. The Association operates colleges to train Muslim missionaries and courses in the Arabic language for foreigners. A committee for educational work in the spirit of Islam among women has been created within its framework. The Islamic Call's preachers conduct missionary work in Ruanda, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Benin, the Republic of Burkina Faso (until recently called Upper Volta), Uganda, and other African countries and in a number of Asian and Latin American states. The Association often gives material aid to countries where its missionaries are operating. At the end of 1982 Ghanaian hospitals received 40,000 dollars' worth of medical supplies from it. Such actions increase its authority among the local population, create for Islam a reputation of being a humanitarian religion, and give rise to sympathy for it.

Organizations to propagandize for Islam have been founded in Tunis (the Society for the Defense of the Koran, the goal of which is to "spread the word of Allah among the masses and to accustom them to the virtues preached in the Koran"), in Niger (the Islamic Association), and in a number of other African countries. In Indonesia there are Muslim problem clubs; their activities are basically of a political character.

Moreover, the many Muslim brotherhoods, whose influence is growing in tropical Africa, also conduct missionary activities. The Ahmadiyyah sect is especially active in propagandizing Islam. It was founded in 1889 in the Punjab (India) by Ahmad Kadiani, whose followers acknowledged him to be the new prophet and messiah showing the path to equality and justice. Its main community (500,000 persons) is now in Pakistan. The sect's missions operate not only in Asia and Africa but also in Europe and in America. In Ghana alone there are five missions, 250 missionary centers, 150 mosques, and twelve medreseh; Nigeria and Kenya each have three missionary centers each and several dozen mosques and medreseh. Ahmadiyyah preachers also work among the populations of Uganda, Mali, Tanzania, Senegal, and Gambia.

The spreading of the ideas of Islam also is on the program of international Muslim organizations. The main one of them, the "Islamic Conference" Organization (ICO), has its centers in many non-Moslem countries. The Islamic Solidarity Fund, which finances the missionary work of the member countries, has been established under the ICO. The foreign ministers' conference in Dacca (December, 1983), and the meeting of heads of state and governments of the Islamic countries in Casablanca (January, 1984), decided to allot

additional monies, provided by the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, to this fund. The ICO's Islamic International Information Agency (center in Jiddah) propagandizes for Islam in the non-Muslim countries of Asia and Africa.

The World Islamic Congress is greatly concerned with the Muslim upbringing of youth. The League of the Islamic World has created centers for propagating Islam and spreading Muslim education in tropical Africa. The World Federation of Islamic Missions helps Muslim preachers in all kinds of ways.

The "spirit of Islam" has grown stronger in Muslim universities in recent years. These institutions have made it their chief task to prepare active propagandists and missionaries for it. "The program of instruction in the Muslim countries," said Faisal, the head of Saudi Arabia, "had been infiltrated by dogmas and dangerous tendencies which distracted the sons of Muslims from studying the history of their religion...from profound and careful scientific study of the principles of the Moslem Shariat. A man wants the good; and it is here, in the Islamic Shariat. He wants security and it is also here. A man wants freedom--it is here. He wants forward motion--it is here. He wants progress--it is here... He wants the propaganda of science--it is here."³ This comment is a good demonstration of the role assigned to Islam in the lives of their peoples by Muslim leaders.

The largest Islamic university is al-Azhar (in Cairo). Students from all the countries of the Arab world study in its nine departments (theology, the Shariat, literature, administrative affairs and trade, polytechnical, agriculture, medicine, education, and women's). This is one of the most authoritative centers of Islam. The position of the clergy of al-Azhar on any religious, and in many cases also on political, questions influences the public opinion of a significant part of the Muslim world. Its final year students carry out active missionary work. At the Islamic university in Medina (Saudi Arabia) 660 people, mainly Arabs, receive a religious education. The Zeitun Department of Islamic Law and Theology (in Tunisia) makes, in the opinion of the newspaper "Aks'on," "a significant contribution to the strengthening of the Islamic faith in the country, and also to the spreading of this religious teaching in the land of Tunisia and in all the Maghreb countries."

In a number of African regions and in some Asian countries Islam is being spread quite actively. According to B.I. Sharevskaya's data, in Africa this process is distinguished by its "extremely rapid tempos."⁴ G.A. Shpazhnikov, analyzing the position of religion in the countries of the African continent, notes the growth in the number of adherents of Islam in Senegal, Ghana and Zaire, where this religion already is professed by eighty, ten, and about four percent of the populations respectively.⁵ In the opinion of the French journal LE POINT, the Islamization of the population of Benin, the Republic of Burkina Faso (where the Muslim religion is beginning to exert a greater and greater influence on political life), Senegal (where Islamization of secular institutions is occurring), and Togo is especially noticeable at the present time.⁶ Growth in the number of newly-converted Muslims in Western Europe

countries is a new and perhaps unexpected phenomenon. In France, for instance, there are 40,000 native-born citizens who have adopted Islam.⁷

We have spoken of the driving forces of active Islamization inside the Muslim countries. But what explains the spread of Islam beyond their boundaries? And why do the leaders of the world of Islam show so much concern about it?

The prerequisites for the spread of Islam in the non-Muslim countries of Africa and Asia are created first of all by the similarity of the social conditions of these states and the countries of the Muslim world. Accordingly they also face analogous economic and political problems. Among a part of the population of these states, especially among radically-inclined student youth, the intelligentsia, semi-proletarian groups of the population and peasants, hopes arise that Islam is the very means to help solve them. "The lower, mainly agricultural, classes," notes the Dutch researcher R. Peters, "have suffered most of all from the radical economic and social changes brought by Western penetration. Not having direct ties with Western culture, they have turned to their own cultural tradition, especially to Islam, as an expression of their political moods."⁸ At the same time Islam has won fame as an ideology under whose banner the peoples of a whole series of countries have opposed the imperialists and in the final analysis have achieved victory. Muslim leaders assert that only by adopting the teachings of Islam can the developing countries restore their independence, free themselves from the influence of "societies which are reactionary, unnatural, and hostile to freedom," which "pervert the religion of others, their civilization, their way of life," and do away with such a situation as when "they come to the Blacks and demand that they learn French traditions and try to bind them in that way to French society."⁹

Such an approach reveals a desire to give a religious form to the natural striving of the peoples of the developing countries for independence, and to defend their spiritual values from cultural neocolonialism. The resistance of the popular masses to the alien Western, capitalist way of life, contributes to the success of the Muslim preachers. Islam appears to be an effective means of opposing the disintegrative influence of bourgeois culture.

A large role in the spread of Islam is played by the excellent preparation of the Muslim preachers. Their missionary activity, the American researcher C. Williams notes, "goes on calmly and persistently, not following the example of advertisements and fanfares set by Christian missionaries. It is conducted almost imperceptibly. This may be explained partly because almost every Muslim is a missionary."¹⁰ The Muslim preachers are also aided by the similarity of the customs of many Eastern countries, regardless of religion.

In propagating Islam, the Muslim preachers struggle not only, and sometimes not so much, against other teachings (Christianity, Buddhism, etc.) as against local non-Islamic political doctrines, Western ideological theories and scientific socialism. The latter, incidentally, is in most cases considered the most dangerous opponent.

In fact, historical experience shows how attractive the ideas of Marxism are to the Eastern toilers. The Muslim religion loses its determining positions in a real encounter with them. We see examples of this in the practice of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Afghanistan, where the parties in power are guided by the principles of scientific socialism. During the anti-government agitation by the "Muslim Brothers" in the spring of 1980 in Syria the ruling Arab Socialist Renaissance Party was able to mobilize the masses for a successful struggle with reaction only with the aid of the Syrian communists. As An. A. Gromyko notes, in recent years, the attraction of Marxist-leninist ideas has grown significantly stronger in Africa, where the "leading detachments of revolutionary democracy are striving to master more and more fully the principles of scientific socialism."¹¹

This also forces those who fear the influence of the ideas of scientific socialism to strengthen the anticommunist tendency of Islamic propaganda. Saudi Arabia hopes that Islam's spread will create a barrier to the penetration of all kinds of new ideas into the Muslim world. Bourgeois propaganda supports the spread of the "religious values" of traditional Islam in many ways, thinking that they will serve as a counterweight to Marxism and will contribute to the isolation of the developing states from the socialist commonwealth.

The various Muslim countries pursue various political goals, which depend in many respects on their social orientation, in their activity in spreading and supporting Islam. Sometimes this activity isn't purely religious in character. For instance, support for "Islamic liberation movements," which Libyan foreign policy has proclaimed as one of its principles, turns out to be not exclusively on the basis of religion but is determined taking into account what the given movement's program is and its social essence. Conservative Muslim notables sharply condemn this approach, calling for a non-class-based "Islamic solidarity." In November 1980, when Libya supported the Ethiopian government in the Eritrean conflict, the Moroccan League of Ulemas accused Qadhdhafi of not only not fighting "against Islam's real enemies, who are oppressing the peaceful Muslim peoples," but also of helping "any sort of anti-Islamic movement."

Iran participates in the Islamization process in its own way. The Iranian leadership's slogans which concern themselves about the spread of Islam are the same as those of the leaders of other Muslim countries. "The peoples and the states, if they want to win and realize the goals of Islam in all its aspect in the matter of achieving humanity's happiness, must hold strongly to the guiding threat of Allah," proclaims Ayatollah Khomeyni. "The leaders of the states must follow the Islamic idea."¹² At the same time, however, the main goal is declared to be not so much religious propaganda itself as the export of the ideas of the "Iranian Muslim Revolution," which Khomeyni wishes to spread to all countries. His concept is intended primarily for petty-bourgeois strata. However, despite the active propagandistic activity of Khomeyni's partisans among the Shiites of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf States and Lebanon, they have not achieved particular success. The Iranian ideological doctrine--this is clear today--has not stopped the development of

capitalism in the country, has not solved the agrarian problem, has not turned out to be strong enough to carry out social and political transformations in the interests of the popular masses. Nor has its popularity among the peoples of the Near and Middle East been helped by the violence against the Tudeh Party and other leftist organizations, by the anti-Soviet actions which Iran has taken, or by its help to African counterrevolutionaries.

It is possible to cite many examples of how political motives have been clearly revealed in actions "in the name of spreading Islam."

In September 1983 the Sudanese leadership, conducting an Islamization policy, announced the replacement of the criminal code with the Shariat throughout the country's territory. This action was calculated to weaken the Christian community, in this way distracting the masses from severe social problems. The country's Muslims (about seventy percent of the population) organized demonstrations during which some extremists called for killing the Christians, blaming them for all ills. This also, as it were, made the Sudan's Christians into "second-class citizens" which the Christian leaders felt to be a violation of human rights.

Today Muslims make up the majority of the population in 35 and an influential minority in 18 Asian and African countries. Soviet orientalists consider that the influence of Islamic slogans on the political processes in states of the Muslim East will persist. They note possibilities for the spread of pan-Islamism, having as its goal "political unification based on external signs," in the region.¹³ There is no doubt that in the near future the processes of Islamization will continue to work, at least in Africa, nor that the political role of Muslim communities can grow. What this will lead to on the internal political plane depends on specific conditions, on just which social and political forces will use the banner of Islam in their interests. Under that banner, it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, a liberation struggle can be developed, but it can also be used by reaction.¹⁴ On the foreign-policy plane the development of processes of Islamization will promote the strengthening of the ties of the Saharan and sub-Saharan African countries with the "Islamic world."

As far as the imperialist powers are concerned, they will always try to use the Islamic movements for their purposes, especially in order not to permit a strengthening of the connection of the forces of national liberation with the socialist states. They have maintained this policy since time immemorial. Even in the 1920's they frightened Muslims with the "plan of Sovietizing Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey" supposedly developed by the Bolsheviks.¹⁵ The imperialists have always attempted to use religion to split the national-liberation movement. When grabbing Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1935, the Italian Fascists called this aggression a "defense of Islam" and a counteraction to the spread of "Godless communism." And today the neocolonialists, setting off religious conflicts according to their political needs both between the countries being liberated as well as within them, proclaim themselves now as defenders of the Muslim religion from "atheistic communism," now as "saviors" of one or another state from "Islamic expansionism." Their final goal has

always been and remains establishing their control over the Muslim world, as well as using it as a bridgehead for actions against the Soviet Union.

The heart of religious ideology is such that it can always serve the political interests of various groupings. And when we speak of the processes of Islamization in the contemporary world we are not speaking of the religion itself, since our concern is not Islamic slogans, but the form which various social and political processes assume by the force of certain conditions. Experience shows (the Iranian example may be cited) that an orientation just to Islamic formulations can not assure the fulfillment of a program of socio-economic transformation in the interests of the popular masses.

FOOTNOTES

1. We refer to several articles on this question in our journal: A. Germanovich and L. Medvedko, "'Islamic Revival' or Awakening of the Peoples?" (No 7, 1982); L. Polonskaya, "Islam and Politics in the Modern East" (No 4, 1983); L. Polonskaya, "Muslim Ideological Currents and Conceptions" (No 6, 1983).
2. M.B. Piotrovskiy, "Islam as a Faith and Way of Life," in "Islam. Kratkiy spravochnik" [Islam: A Brief Handbook], Moscow, 1983, p 24.
3. Cited from A.M. Vasil'ev, "Istoriia Saudovskoi Aravii" [A History of Saudi Arabia], Moscow, 1982, p 499.
4. B.I. Sharaevskaya, "Afrikanskije uchenije o religioznykh verovaniyakh v Tropicheskoi Afrike.--Religii mira" [African Scholars on Religious Creeds in Tropical Africa--Religions of the World], Moscow, 1982, p 239.
5. G.A. Shpazhnikov, "Religii stran Afriki. Spravochnik" [Religions of African Countries: A Handbook], Moscow, 1981, pp 71-72, 121, 183.
6. LE POINT, 12 March 1984, pp 88, 90, 93.
7. Ibid., p 93.
8. R. Peters, "Islam and Colonialism: The Doctrine of Jihad in Modern History," The Hague, 1979, p 165.
9. "Speech by M. Qadhdhafi at the International Symposium on the Study of the 'Green Book'" (Benghazi), AL-FADZHR AL-DZHADID, 12 April 1983.
10. C. Williams, "Pan-Asiatic and Pan-African Movements--Contemporary Political Ideologies," Patterson, 1961, p 231.
11. An. A. Gromyko, "Afrika: progress, trudnosti, perspektivy" [Africa: Progress, Difficulties, and Future Perspectives], Moscow 1981, p 35.

12. "Khomeyni's Message to M. Qadhdhafi," AL-FADZHR AL-DZHADID, 9 May 1979.
13. See, for instance, Ye. M. Primakov, "Vostok posle krakha kolonial'noi sistemy" [The East After the Collapse of the Colonial System], Moscow, 1982, p 71; G.V. Fokeyev, "Vneshnepoliticheskie problemy sovremennoi Afriki" [Contemporary African Foreign-Policy Problems], Moscow, 1975, p 35.
14. See "Materialy XXVI s"ezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 13.
15. "Telegram from the USSR's Embassy in Afghanistan to the USSR People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs G.V. Chicherin, 31 October 1923," in "Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR" [Documents on the Foreign Policy of the USSR], Vol 6, Moscow, 1962, p 494.

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CSO: 1807/203

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL: GREEK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Athens, 5 Mar (TASS)--A protocol on cooperation has been signed here between the Soviet-Greek and the Greek-Soviet friendship societies for 1985-1986. The protocol provides for a further broadening of cultural cooperation between the two countries, the joint holding of various functions, holding the days of the Soviet Union in Greece and the days of Greece in the USSR, an exchange of visits by scientists. From the Soviet side the protocol has been signed by chairman of the USSR-Greece Society, Nikolay Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming, from the Greek side by Stavros Kanellopoulos, president of the Greek-Soviet Society. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 5 Mar 85]

ROLE OF RELIGION IN U.S.--Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 April 1985 carries on page 14 a 4,000-word article by APN and own correspondent Vladimir Simonov under the heading "United States of Theocracy." Opening with a quotation from Isaac Asimov to the effect that "the dark shadows of the Middle Ages are rising up and trying to put an end to everything that gives America its meaning." Simonov discusses the role of religion in U.S. society today, in particular such phenomena as the anti-abortion campaign and the moral majority. He cites a recent U.S. monograph on the "Holy Terror" which is "rearing its head in the two main spheres of American life--religion and politics," stating that "in the last few years a group of preachers and political strategists has started to use religion and everything that is sacred to Americans in order to seize power over broad spheres of our private life." Simonov states: "In the present religious fever, when right-wing fanaticism is encouraged from the White House itself, the Church and the 'Aryan nations' are not the only den of hatred. The country is seeing a proliferation of militarized clerical organizations. It appears there are already more sub-machine-gun barrels than bibles." He goes on to give examples of recent incidents of violence on religious pretexts. [Editorial Report] [Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Apr 85]

CSO: 1830/452

NATIONAL

DEMICHEV ATTENDS FINNISH MUSIC WEEK CELEBRATION

PM281029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 85 Morning Edition

[A. Yegiazaryan, TASS reports: "Finland's Music"]

[Text] [A. Yegiazaryan Report] Finnish Music Week has ended in the USSR. It was held in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn, Vilnius, Petrozavodsk, and other cities. Audiences received warmly the concerts by folk collectives, the Finnish radio chamber chorus, and a contemporary music orchestra.

The final chord of the week was a celebration concert held in the Great Hall of the Conservatory 22 March. It was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, G. Bjorkstrand, Finnish Minister of Science and Culture, and A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR. The symphonic poem Kullervo by the outstanding Finnish composer Jean Sibelius was heard in Moscow for the first time.

[TASS Report] On the same day P.N. Demichev received G. Bjorkstrand. During the talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, questions of the further development of cultural ties between the USSR and Finland were discussed.

CSO: 1830/455

NATIONAL

DIPLOMATS ATTEND FOREIGN MINISTRY MEETING ON WWII

LD291843 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar (TASS)--A meeting was held today at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs with heads of diplomatic missions of foreign states in Moscow, attended by senior ministry officials and prominent Soviet experts on international affairs.

Member of the collegium, head of the department on the history of diplomacy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Professor Pavel Sevostyanov made a report on the subject "Foreign Policy and Diplomacy of the USSR during the Years of the Great Patriotic War (On the Basis of New Collections of Documents on the War Period, Prepared by the USSR Foreign Ministry)". He stressed the world historic significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the role of Soviet foreign policy and diplomacy in uniting all anti-fascist forces for achieving the victory and working out the groundwork for post-war peaceful settlement in Europe and Asia. The ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the USSR, Frederic Randriamamonjy, addressed the meeting on behalf of the diplomatic representatives.

The meeting was held within the framework of functions envisaged by the UN resolution on celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and fascism in the Second World War.

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NATIONAL

OMSK OBKOM CHIEF STRESSES ROLE OF PRIVATE PLOTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Interview with Sergey Iosifovich Manyakin, first secretary of the Omsk Obkom, by S. Pastukhov, PRAVDA special correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] The main goal of the 11th Five-Year Plan is to improve the Soviet people's standard of living further. Its last and final year is taking place; and the 27th CPSU Congress, which will sum up the results of what has been achieved and define an action program for the future, is approaching. There is still a great deal of work ahead, but it is already possible to ask today: What has been done to realize the main directive of the 26th CPSU Congress and what is being undertaken along this path?

A PRAVDA correspondent addressed this question to S. I. Manyakin, first secretary of the Omsk CPSU obkom.

Sergey Iosifovich said: Yes, the subject is an urgent one. As was pointed out during the special March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the party will steadfastly follow the social policy that was developed by it -- everything in the name of man and for the good of man For us, Omsk communists, the implementation of this party policy is an especially critical task: Siberia is well known for both its wide sparsely inhabited rayons and its severe climate and requires a great deal of attention.

There are two million inhabitants in our oblast. Not many. Based on its economic development, it is one of the leading ones beyond the Urals. The largest petrochemical, oil refining and machine building complexes in Siberia have been built here. There is also a developed agriculture. The able-bodied population of the Omsk villages, which forms less than one-seventh of the oblast's population, produces an amount of field and farm products which -- based on the consumption norms that have taken shape -- is sufficient to provide 19 million with grain, more than four million with milk, three million with meat, approximately five million with potatoes, and two million with vegetables and eggs. As the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum enacted, land reclamation is opening up rich opportunities for further expanding the agro-industrial complex. A plenum of the party's obkom has discussed

the range of problems connected with it. Strenuous work, which will strengthen even more the production potential of the Omsk Irtysh area -- the basis for its inhabitants' prosperity, lies ahead....

[Question] Is it possible to dwell in more detail on the ways that led to today's results?

[Answer] The help, which is increasing from year to year, of the state, which is contributing billions of rubles to the development of the oblast's national economy, lies at the basis of what we have done. We select the optimum ways to distribute them. Let us take, for example, agriculture whose developmental conditions are rather difficult for us -- the weather does not humor the farm workers and the soil is difficult.... I will mention the basic directions which the oblast party organization has adhered to and is adhering to in its work in the village.

First of all, it is necessary to create production conditions which will simplify a man's work as much as possible. For this purpose, we have introduced production specialization and concentration everywhere and have introduced new intensive technologies into crop husbandry and animal husbandry. Good strain-changing and strain-renovation experience has been accumulated on our farms. As a result, strains with good prospects have begun to get to the field considerably faster. This is being converted into an impressive addition to the yield and to an improvement in the quality of the grain. Yes, and dependence on the whims of nature is being decreased.

Now one-sixth of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses is producing half of the marketable grain in the oblast, eight sovkhoses in the Omskiy Bekon firm are delivering 46,000 tons of pork or 85 percent of the oblast's purchasing volume, and 16 farms in the Ptitseprom Trust are providing all of our eggs and poultry meat. Eighty percent of the oblast's cow herd -- this is 350,000 head -- have been shifted to the new maintenance technology. A total of 11,000 milk maids have been freed, and the very acute problem of a shortage in animal husbandry personnel has been "closed".

However, even if production questions have been thought out and worked out but we are in difficulty with housing, and life -- so to speak -- is neglected, then it is difficult to count on a high return from the resources that have been invested in the village. We continuously adhere to the policy that social questions should be resolved more completely at the same time here: We are building everywhere farm cities with standard secondary schools, houses of culture, commercial centers, medical establishments, and gas and water lines.

People in the village are living better and better. It is possible to be convinced of this with one's own eyes when one visits, for example, the central farmstead of the Kolkhoz imeni the 22d Party Congress in Nazyvayevskiy Rayon, where the chairman is I. F. Regida, an almost 40-year-old hero of socialist labor. A great deal of good has also been done for workers on the Tsvetochnyy, Sibiryak, Elita, and Mayak sovkhoses; the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz, and others. I would like to direct attention toward the following detail: we are placing special stress on the priority development of the

central farmsteads of the farms. Because of the large distances, the dispersed nature of the settlements that has taken shape historically, and the shortage of capital assets, these farmsteads are becoming a base for developing other, neighboring, villages and the so-called "villages lacking prospects."

The construction of housing is as before a militant task of the oblast's party organization. During recent years, we have seen to it that we were equal to the commissioning of quarters for a thousand urban and rural inhabitants. We now build annually a million square meters of housing and we plan to increase this million by another one-fifth. Every kolkhoz will receive 15 quarters during the year and sovkhos -- 30. We are giving preference to one-story houses of the farmstead type.

We have added to the youth in the villages. Up to 40 percent of the graduates of rural schools now stay to work on their native land. Every third livestock worker and every other machine operator are people less than 30-years-old. This has forced us to pay more attention to purely "youth" problems -- to creating the necessary conditions for the cultural life of young men and women, their rest and sports pursuits. In this connection, we have developed a separate system of measures, whose basis is formed by cultural and sports complexes. It is functioning efficiently.

It is well known that the better one lives, the better one works. In particular, we have managed to come close to solving a very important social and political task -- the refusal to involve industrial enterprise workers in agricultural work. The initiative of progressive farms has been approved by a plenum of the CPSU obkom and it has been widely disseminated in the oblast. I will cite the hard work during the last harvest -- work that took place under very difficult and, let us say right out, extreme conditions. Yet 180 kolkhozes and sovkhos -- slightly less than half of all our farms -- conducted the harvesting for 12-15 work days without the help of the city inhabitants, completing it before the autumn bad weather and obtaining an increased yield. On the whole, we harvested 3.5 million tons of grain last year.

[Question] Yes, there are successes. But how are things with the supply of food products to the people?

[Answer] In carrying out the Food Program, we rely on the solution to three tasks: consolidating the powerful agricultural production in the village, creating a reliable network of agrarian industrial enterprise shops, and the thorough development of personal plots.

The oblast's communists are primarily concerned about improving party, organizational and ideological work on the kolkhozes and sovkhos which are the main suppliers of grain, meat, oil, cheese, and other products to the state fund. That is why we are devoting our primary attention to the sovkhos and kolkhozes and why we are directing fixed capital toward the development of their material and technical bases.

It is also possible to obtain a great deal from the agrarian workshops that are growing under the "wing" of industry. There are already more than 150 of them in the oblast. We have moved toward giving plants not worthless scraps of land but entire villages -- true, semi-abandoned ones -- with all their agricultural land, fields, cattle and buildings. We help the directors and specialists with personnel. We estimate that the agrarian shop of the enterprise will be transformed into a well built and steadily working sovkhos in the future. The oblast's workers obtained 6,800 tons of meat and 6,700 tons of milk from the "plant" fields and farms last year. This helped to improve and decrease the cost of their food significantly. The cost of a total dinner in the dining-halls of the majority of enterprises does not exceed 40 kopecks now.

Our third "whale" is the personal plots. Their contribution to the overall volume of agricultural products is as follows: more than 28 percent of the meat, 24 percent of the milk, 75 percent of the potatoes, and about 40 percent of the vegetables.

Last year, the consumer cooperative purchased from the oblast's population and sold through its trade network 18,600 tons of meat. In addition, more than 5,000 tons of it were sold in kolkhoz markets at a price of no more than three--three and a half rubles per kilogram. This is a considerable addition to the table of Omsk inhabitants. The personal plots have grown and become stronger, relying on the help of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and -- if you wish -- Omsk itself to some degree. Why? Because the uninterrupted sale of products, which are produced on rural farmsteads, has been regulated here. Covered markets have been constructed, a trade services bureau has been organized, and so-called cross-trading has been disseminated. A total of 26 stores in the cooperative trade system are also operating besides the markets.

The people in the village have something to sell to the consumer cooperative -- we have 77 cows and much other cattle and poultry in each 100 of our peasant households. Based on the amount of livestock, we have exceeded the pre-war level, and the size of the rural population was twofold higher at that time than now. Personal example means a lot here -- the majority of deputies in local soviets, farm directors and specialists have cows and other cattle.

[Question] What are the personal farmsteads holding onto, Sergey Iosifovich?

[Answer] When I hear that question, I recall the beginning of the Sixties. The firm goal of "freeing the peasant from his personal plot" existed at that time in order for them to devote all of their efforts to public production. This directive had its followers in the oblast. There were also supporters of another point of view who convincingly showed with facts and figures in their hands that one should not deprive the peasant of his "poultry" and that a "peasant household without a cow" is not a blessing but an evil both for the proprietor and for the state. However, it required two decades to restore the cattle population on the personal plots. The inhabitants of Omsk villages now constantly receive help in acquiring young cattle and poultry and in obtaining fodder for them.

There is another item I do not want to overlook. We are talking about collective gardening and truck farming. Approximately 150,000 people have been consumed by this "enthusiasm" in the oblast center alone. Figuratively speaking, a ring of gardens has been created around Omsk. Even 20 years ago, gardening was considered a task without prospects in Siberia; but now--last year, for example -- the oblast population produced more than 3,000 tons of fruits and berries.

[Question] In their letters to PRAVDA, people talk about how much in our lives depends on leaders....

[Answer] Yes, a great deal in the life of the entire collective, which has been entrusted to him, and of each individual separately depends on the leader. I will mention as an example P. V. Buderkin, the general director of the Omsk-shina Association and a Hero of Socialist Labor. He, as they say, always turns his face to people. At his initiative and under his direction, the reconstruction and technical re-equipping of the shops have been carried out in the association, advanced technologies have been introduced, and much new housing has been commissioned. The micro-rayon of the tire-makers contains a palace of culture, stores, a personal services shop, and a rental point. A medical complex, a sanatorium dispensary, a base for rest, and a stadium with a track and field riding-school are operating. It is not surprising that personnel turbulence here is the lowest among the branch's enterprises.

There are quite a few leaders of this type in the oblast. There is I. I. Podkovka, the director of the Vostok Association; A. I. Fal'chevskiy, the director of the television plant; and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy A. I. Firstov, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy I. Ya. Enns, V. I. Pashkov, and E. E. Miller, sovkhoz and kolkhoz directors.

Unfortunately, not all production commanders truly live for the interests of their collectives. We expose this type, take party action measures against them, and dismiss them from their positions.

[Question] Toward what urgent problems is the oblast party organization directing its attention today?

[Answer] Active preparations for the coming 27th party congress and for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War are now taking place. The people of Omsk are filled with a determination to greet these events with shock work....

It is well known that the country does not lack high quality wheat improvers -- namely that grain which is cultivated on the steppes of Siberia and Kazakhstan. The question of significantly increasing the production of grain by intensifying the cultivation of grain crops is worthwhile. Our oblast has moved in this task to the ranks of the initiators; this year we intend to introduce the new technology on a large area.

As was already mentioned, there have been improvements in the construction of housing. The housing question, however, still remains an acute one. The people of Omsk often have to wait their turn for quarters for 10 or more years. To hope that this problem will be quickly resolved through the contract construction method alone, is unrealistic. That is why we are taking steps to expand the economic method, but it is necessary for the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the Roskolkhozstroy Association to engage more actively in strengthening the base in their subunits. It is necessary to build up the capabilities of Glavomskpromstroy, Omsktselinstroy and Oblkolkhozstroy.

Life has proven more than once that a concern for the people's welfare contributes to raising their work and creative activity. In Siberia-- a severe and, at the same time, a wonderful kray, according to the words of V. I. Lenin, whose riches are completely immeasurable-- it is especially important to insure a close connection between economic and social questions. This connection is well known: The better and the more you work, the better you live. In other words, the improvement of an individual's living conditions should be based on his ever increasing contribution to the common task. We are concerned about this when carrying out the directives of the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which have been unanimously supported by the oblast's workers.

8802

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NATIONAL

HEALTH MINISTRY BACKS UNORTHODOX TREATMENTS FOR ALCOHOLISM

Interview With Doctor Dovzhenko

[Editorial Report] Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian on 5 March 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word interview by I. Shtanko with A. R. Dovzhenko, head of a neuro-psychotherapeutical center in the city of Feodosiya in the Crimea. Dovzhenko has gained wide recognition for his highly effective treatment of "hopeless" alcoholics, Shtanko reports: "The essence of his method is that, regardless of the wishes of the patient, the doctor can 'program' him for any time period--five, ten, fifteen years or longer. The patient loses all interest in alcohol as a result and returns to a normal life.... This method of treatment does not require any traditional medical preparations, a lengthy hospital stay or great material expenses." Shtanko explains that although the method is so untraditional that few believed it could work at first, it has since proved successful and become incredibly popular. Dovzhenko states that there are now more than 10,000 people waiting for treatment and says the USSR Ministry of Health is giving him good support. He has recently moved to better facilities and will soon have 45 assistants. He has worked out a program with the scientists of the Khar'kov Scientific-Research Institute of Neurology and Psychology for a group of doctors to take a special course, after which they will also be able to treat patients by his method. A total of eight doctors--from Khar'kov, Kiev, Donetsk, Simferopol, Minsk and Kishinev--are now enrolled in the course and branches should soon be opening in Kiev, Khar'kov and Donetsk to ease the load of the Feodosiya center. Dovzhenko concluded with a warning that not every doctor can master the "programming" method and that his center's caseload is huge and under no circumstances should anyone travel to Feodosiya without an appointment.

Visit to Dovzhenko's Center

[Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 9, 25 February 1985, carries on page 14 a 1,300-word letter by "G.B." which describes her trip with her chronic alcoholic son to the republic narcological psychotherapeutical center in Feodosiya run by A. R. Dovzhenko. Her information is similar to that in the RABOCHAYA GAZETA article, but she asserts that there are preconditions for successful treatment: a sincere desire by the alcoholic to be cured, a 15-20 day abstinence from alcohol prior to the beginning of the course of treatment, and absolute faith in the effectiveness of the treatment. An employee at the center told her about the treatment describing it as a combination

of hypnosis and "programming" and saying that "for each session we take 36 people. Passes for these patients are allotted in the following manner: 12 passes are allotted by the USSR Ministry of Health, 20 by the oblasts of the Ukraine, and 4 by the UkSSR Ministry of Health." He also said that Dovzhenko is now training eight doctors to use his methods and that they sit in on his sessions in turn. The author of the letter bemoans the fact that so few are being trained to use this method which has proved so successful and suggests that the USSR Ministry of Health move more quickly to support Dovzhenko, perhaps by "closing a medical institute for a year and turning it over completely to training doctors in Dovzhenko's method." Alcoholics need help today, she pleads, not years from now. Her letter is followed by a short response from the editorial board in which they express their sympathy for the reader's point of view, although not for her suggestion of closing an institution for a year, and assure the public that "even now the USSR Ministry of Health is taking measures so that the doctor from Feodosiya can have real school cadres, not 7-8 students, and that there can be a treatment center like the one in Feodosiya in every oblast of the republic by next year."

CSO: 1800/220

NATIONAL

NEED TO IMPROVE JOURNALISTIC CADRE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "Party Committee and Newspaper," by A. Lipskaya, press, radio and television sector chief, Tomsk Oblast CPSU Committee: "Local Newspaperman"]

[Text] A wise man once counseled: if you are planning for one year, plant grain, and if you are planning for 10 years, plant an orchard.... You must wait years to receive fruits, but your labors will be repaid a hundredfold. This is absolutely true. And it is equally true as regards training cadres and young specialists.

I recall once talking with a colleague from a neighboring oblast. He was complaining that a poor job was being done with filling their requests for journalism school graduates. Almost no young newspapermen were being sent to them. And those whom they do succeed in "acquiring" do not stay long, but depart to take employment closer to home. "Haven't you sent your own local people to school?" I asked. My colleague looked at me in surprise: they are short on staff, with lots of job vacancies on rayon newspapers, and yet persons sent to school this year will not be ready to take employment until 5 years hence. And not all of them will return.... The fact is that "planting an orchard" is a troublesome business.

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving the Operations of Rayon and City Newspapers," however, focuses us on a most attentive attitude toward journalist cadres. This decree also demands a serious, thoughtful attitude by party committees toward all aspects of local newspaper life. And particular demands are imposed on us in Tomsk Oblast: an earlier party Central Committee decree was issued, entitled "On Direction of the Mass Media by the Tomsk Oblast CPSU Committee." Therefore the job was not only to develop that which has already been formed but also to correct deficiencies. And they were connected primarily with matters of personnel and training of journalists.

Our university did not train journalists. Many of the "new recruits" employed by the newspapers were specialists in economics, but the majority were teachers. They had to learn the rudiments of the newspaper business through practical experience, losing time and taking their lumps in the process. And

the decision was made to train journalists with the philology faculty as a base. In "planting the garden," people clearly realized that it would take more than a year to harvest the first fruits. But four graduations have now been held, and 54 young journalists have reported for duty to our oblast, rayon, and large-circulation newspapers, while 23 graduates have taken employment in neighboring oblasts -- Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, and Tyumen....

Of course every oblast administrative center does not contain a university, and not every university has the capability or even the need to establish a journalism department. That is not at all the point. I merely feel that newspapers must more aggressively send capable young people to study journalism.

The department of journalism at Tomsk University is presently gathering momentum. A faculty is taking shape, and facilities are being strengthened. The party oblast committee buro has examined the matter of improving conditions for training young journalists. A Press House will be completed in Tomsk this year, and all oblast newspapers will move there. And the department of journalism will have placed at its disposal a room at the offices of MOLODOY LENINETS and the newspaper shop at the Krasnoye Znamya Publishing House.

Students enrolled in the department include young men and women from virtually all rayons in the oblast. Local newspaper offices have also begun looking ahead to the future, becoming acquainted with upper-graders, enlisting them to collaboration, and subsequently recommending them for further study. Young correspondent schools are operating in a number of rayons. We support this practical activity: after completing college, these young people will not have to become adjusted to local conditions. That is one point. Secondly, the editors themselves should concern themselves with those who tomorrow will be filling vacancies at their newspaper, and also with how good a journalist this young person will be.

I am convinced that the process of forming the qualities of the future newspaperman should begin in the schools. Let them produce a wall newspaper, and later a youth page in the rayon newspaper. Have them be in constant contact with journalists -- at school and at the newspaper offices, for this constitutes career orientation. The basic motives in choosing a career are formed in this process.

Of course a university can offer a great deal, but nevertheless it is my opinion that the forming and development of the young specialist is sometimes hindered by excessive shepherding during his college years, an endeavor to shield him from the actual difficulties which arise during his practical training. A great deal has been said about this already, for practically the principal adverse comment made about novice journalists is that they lack a sense of responsibility. Here too a great deal depends on the newspaper -- how it succeeds in nurturing and developing a young professional.

The journalist should constantly engage in study. This is an axiom. Although it is true that it is a difficult matter to organize continuous study on every rayon newspaper staff. It is one thing when journalists enroll, for example,

in party-economic activist schools attached to party rayon and city committees or in the party education system. This increases their intellectual breadth and gives them the requisite sum of economic and political knowledge. It is another matter that the newspaperman should increase his own professional knowledge. Otherwise he will be unable to produce that newspaper which will be needed tomorrow.

Every 5 years we send the editors of rayon newspapers for a one-month course of study to the Novosibirsk Higher Party School, while we gather department heads and literary staffs for courses of study at the party oblast committee. We follow the practice of on-the-job training at the offices of the oblast KRASNOYE ZNAMYA. But the most beneficial are the interrayon get-togethers for rayon newspaper staff, which we hold twice a year. We are drawing up a two-year program for an oblast advanced journalist training school.

One cannot help but see from a perusal of the contents of newspapers that the quality of many of them leaves much to be desired. I feel that the reason lies first and foremost in their personnel. Some fresh journalism graduates view their first job after graduation, on a rayon newspaper, as temporary, a mere stepping-stone to the "big time." Bad is that soldier who..., it is true. But it is also true that not every private can be made into a general. And it is bad if throughout his entire life he considers his job with a rayon newspaper a temporary one....

Therefore, journalist cadres must be skillfully selected and carefully nurtured. Here too a great deal depends on a solicitous attitude toward the newspapers by party workers.

The facts indicate that it is not enough to be concerned with staffing rayon newspapers and upgrading the qualifications of staff personnel. It is also necessary to teach party workers Leninist principles of guiding the press, for otherwise there will be little benefit from these cadres and from their professional qualifications. The oblast committee has recommended that lectures in the series "Leninist Principles of Party Guidance of the Press" be presented to each class in the oblast and rayon party-economic administrator schools. A newspaper's authority, influence, and the effectiveness of what it writes are a consequence of much more than just the degree of ability of the local journalists. I shall state quite frankly that whatever the rayon committee's attitude toward a newspaper, the readers have the same attitude. Support for the newspaper and its staff is necessary on a daily basis and in all matters. It has therefore long since become a practice whereby the buro and the first secretary personally guide and direct the newspaper.

We have an established unequivocal evaluation criterion: if a local newspaper does not focus on reflecting the principal events and activities in the rayon, but is filled with secondary, chance materials, the cause should be sought first of all in the rayon committee and only secondarily at the newspaper office.

An All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference entitled "Party Guidance of the Mass Media in Present-Day Conditions" was held in Tomsk in May 1984, organized by the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Union of

Journalists, and the Tomsk Oblast party committee. I remember how surprised some of the conferees were when they learned that we were recommending that all party committees hold jointly with newspaper staffs party meetings on the results of the conference. And yet there has long since been established in the oblast the practice whereby rayon and city party committee secretaries take part in the meetings of newspaper staff Communists and in brief editorial staff meetings -- where better to exchange opinions and become enriched with mutually-supplied information?

Last November the oblast committee buro held a round-table discussion attended by the first secretaries of the rayon CPSU committees and editors of rayon newspapers. A frank, detailed discussion was held on how the party Central Committee's decree on the work of the local press is being implemented.

Of course all of the editors of our rayon newspapers have been elected members of the city and rayon party committee buros. As I see it, if an editor is worthy, he deserves to be buro member, while if he does not deserve to be the latter, then he should not hold the position of editor. In addition, when an editor is a buro member, he is better informed on the state of affairs in the rayon, knows the cadres better, and more boldly states issues.

Party attention toward the rayon newspaper, increasing the effectiveness of the materials it carries, and attention toward cadre matters all contribute toward increasing the prestige of the difficult, busy profession of the journalist, who must keep up with the swift pace of our time.

3024

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22 April 1985

NATIONAL

TELEVISION PROGRAM DISCUSSES LETTERS FROM VIEWERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by V. Buldashov: "Letters Open to All"]

[Text] A TV documentary series entitled "It Is Being Settled Locally" is arousing considerable interest. This series discusses the way our country's party and soviet organizations handle letters from toilers. These last two Sundays TV viewers have seen how the people in Belorussia handle letters, suggestions, and requests. V. I. Brovikov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, related how this is handled in the republic's government. Perhaps for the first time coverage of receiving of visitors by the chairman of the Council of Ministers has been presented on the TV screen.

"Each question should be resolved in a fair and just manner," "If you promised, keep your word" -- this is the substance and emotional focus of the programs. This is vividly illustrated by actual examples of handling individual citizen problems.

A. N. Makeychik, a grinding machine operator at the Minsk Machine Tool Plant imeni Kirov, sent a letter to the enterprise trade union committee dealing with the state of labor discipline in the shop. He fired the question point-blank, as it were: they had had enough of people arriving late to work, failing to show up at all, and in-shift work stoppages. His letter was discussed at a meeting of the trade union committee and by the shop workforce....

The "hero" of the second broadcast was initiative, as it were. The program acquainted the viewer with people -- the true proprietors of their enterprise -- and with the support which is given to their suggestions on streamlining operations and updating production. N. N. Slyun'kov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, appeared on this broadcast.

And what new things await the TV viewer? Mikhail Litovchin, RSFSR State Prize recipient and producer of the "It Is Being Settled Locally" series, tells us: "Our TV crew is presently headed for Sverdlovsk Oblast. We shall film two segments there. The first will deal with accountability reports and get-togethers by party and soviet officials with workforces, while the second will deal with the manufacture of consumer goods taking into account toiler demand

and suggestions. After that we shall be heading to earthquake disaster areas in Tajikistan."

A TV segment from Tynda will be entitled "Open Letter Day on the Baykal-Amur Mainline." The topic to be covered by this "day" is the handling of matters pertaining to cultural activities, daily living conditions and amenities on the mainline. Ranking officials from the RSFSR ministries of culture and consumer services will take part. Also scheduled for this year are segments to be filmed in Maritime Kray and the Azerbaijan SSR.

I should like to note the following feature of our telecast: we constantly return to those issues and problems which have been raised on these programs. We shall regularly inform our TV viewers on specific measures being taken to correct deficiencies, and we shall seek to ensure the effectiveness of our programs.

3024

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NATIONAL

LACK OF COORDINATION IN PUBLISHING: BOOK SHORTAGES RESULT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by M. Pervov, senior editor of the Perm Book Publishing House, in the column "Publishing Matters": "Dumas and More Dumas"]

[Text] One of our regular authors stopped in at the publishing house the other day and, having produced from his briefcase a small volume of Walter Scott, proclaimed:

"An excellent book. Congratulations. There's just one thing I can't understand: Six months ago, the Sverdlovsk people published the very same one. Isn't it unprofitable--two "Ivanhoes" at neighboring publishing houses almost at the same time? Can it be that you lack coordination?"

None of the editorial office workers could answer his question. A system for coordinating the output of published products on an All-Union scale has long been in operation, but apparently it isn't sufficiently effective yet.

You be the judge. In 1984 several publishing houses decided to put out A. Kuprin's works. In result, the chosen writer was published in a small volume almost simultaneously in Baku, Alma-Ata, Simferopol, Kharkov and Yerevan. The average edition of the publications was a little over 100,000 copies. The book didn't lie on the store counters long. A 100,000-copy edition is, of course, rather small for the present times.

W. Scott's book, "Ivanhoe," which has already been spoken of, was published in Sverdlovsk at the end of 1983 and in Perm, Makhachkala and the "Moskovskiy Rabochiy" [Moscow Worker Publishing House] the following year. Four Moscow publishing houses put out C. Dickens' "The Adventures of Oliver Twist" almost simultaneously, in an average edition of 150,000 copies. N. Pomyalovskiy's "Povesti" ["Stories"] were published in Omsk, Rostov, Tbilisi and the "Detskaya Literatura" [Children's Literature] Publishing House, all in the same 100,000-copy edition.

In recent months, M. Prishvin's "Povesti" ["Stories"] were published in Ufa, Perm and Krasnodar, and in the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" [Artistic Literature] and "Moskovskiy Rabochiy" [Moscow Worker] Publishing Houses, in an

overall edition of a little over 500,000 copies. And, having examined the files of the weekly publication, KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE [Book Review], I have discovered that works of Alexandre Dumas, Conan Doyle and Jules Verne were published by almost all of the country's publishing houses during the past two or three years.

We pride ourselves in the fact that the works of Lev Tolstoi, Maxim Gorki, Nikolay Ostrovskiy and Boris Polevoy have been published hundreds and hundreds of times in our country. However, it still is impossible to find either "Kak Zakalyalas' Stal'" ["How the Steel was Tempered"] or "Povest' o Nastoyashchem Cheloveke" ["The Story of a Real Man"] on the store counters. So, can it be that the existence of multiple editions does not mean that publishing activity is equal to the demand?

The book famine didn't come upon us all at once. We foresaw it and took countermeasures. At first, the country's central publishing houses increased the number of copies per edition of literature being published. This proved inadequate, and the decision was made to publish the most popular books in local publishing houses. The situation improved, but only in part. There was a shortage of books nonetheless, and there appeared in the local publishing houses that with which we began this article--the duplicating of publications of the same type. The plusses of duplication--Almost every oblast has A. Dumas as a favorite. The minuses--There are too many of them [oblasts] to permit the publication of favorite A. Dumas in every oblast. Duplication is uneconomical, wasteful.

What is the meaning of three identical books published in 100,000-copy editions at three different publishing houses? It is three times more funds being expended on the wages of editors, artists, proofreaders, linotypists, etc. It is three times more burdened linotypes, three times more matrices made and three times more scarce metal consumed. So wouldn't it be better to publish a book at one publishing house rather than three, but with the number of copies in the edition tripled? Regarding saved resources, the number of copies in an edition may be increased not three, but more times; or else, having substantially reduced the production cost of an edition, the saved resources may be directed into expanding the production of paper and binding materials, the shortage of which, as is well known, impedes the building up of book publishing. Aren't we using efforts and resources too wastefully in permitting duplication?

Question: Will the kray, oblast and consolidated publishing houses be able to handle million-copy editions? To answer it, let's take a look at certain examples of publishing practice. After nearly every local publishing house had mastered 100,000-200,000-copy editions, the decision was made to shift to so-called supermassive editions. Goskomizdat SSSR [The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] began an experiment: A 22-volume collection of L. Tolstoi's works is being published at the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" [Artistic Literature] Publishing House in a million-copy edition and distributed in all of the Union Republics. This same publishing house is effecting publication of books of the "Classics and Con-

temporaries" series in an edition of more than a million copies. But notice, the talk so far is about Moscow publishing houses. Their experience, especially that of "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura", requires study and propagation in the oblasts, krays and republics. The time has come, as I see it, to move on to the next stage--mastery of million-copy editions by local publishing houses.

Time doesn't stand still. Today many oblast printing plants have high-production rotary presses, the installation of automatic "Kniga" [book] production lines has begun everywhere, and highly qualified workers and engineers are employed in the shops. The Goskomizdat SSSR's Consolidated Thematic Planning and Coordination Main Administration shares, in principle, the opinion about the necessity to use the experience of "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" in local publishing houses, but the practical steps so far have been timid ones taken with caution.

Of course, Goskomizdat will not succeed in solving today, by a single order, the problem of sharp increase in edition copy numbers at outlying places. For example, there are sufficiently capable polygraphic foundations in Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk and Perm, but in other places there still are no such foundations as yet. Soon, of course, there will be. We await this. In the meantime, we continue to publish duplicate books in the 100,000-copy editions no longer satisfying anyone, and complain, in the process, of a paper shortage.

We don't even exhibit the proper initiative. And what if things don't work out? Do we suddenly take on increased obligations and then not fulfill them? Is it a joke, the local publishing house and the million-copy edition? Indeed, the number of titles in the annual plan will have to be reduced and one's work better coordinated with the committee and neighbors.

It is no accident that the opinions of publishing houses are evasive and similar. Here's what they advised from Sverdlovsk on the occasion of publishing "Ivanhoe": "The book was published...according to the recommended list prepared by Goskomizdat, but the proposal to concentrate publication of classical works in one publishing house has merit." "Yuridicheskaya Literatura" [Juridical Literature] advised: "Our publishing house ... was instructed to publish the C. Dickens book "Adventures of Oliver Twist." "Finansy i Statistika" [Finances and Statistics] advised: "We published the C. Dickens book ... by command." "Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya" [International Relations] advised: "Our publishing house published the C. Dickens book by direction of Goskomizdat." "Moskovskiy Rabochiy" [Moscow Worker] and the Bashkir Book Publishing House don't know, themselves, exactly why W. Scott was published first and M. Prishvin second in 1984 and not, perhaps, the other way around. There is something here to think about. But the main thing is to make a definite decision: Shall the conduct of affairs in such a manner be continued?

And, accordingly, raise the level of initiative in outlying places. It is thought that it would be well, first of all, to arrange for coordination of publishing plans in such a way that the possibility of duplicating even the most popular classical work would be ruled out. This would compel publishing

houses to make up plans more carefully and publish fewer titles in editions of more copies. Some reduction in the number of titles at each publishing house, it is thought, would not be noticeable on the All-Union scale. At the same time, it is necessary to determine the group of publishing houses that will be able to handle million-copy editions immediately. And then, at last, get down to publishing supermassive editions at those publishing houses where conditions for such have been created, if only in a few titles per year at first.

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NATIONAL

SEMINAR ON ROLE OF PRESS IN LEGAL INDOCTRINATION

Moscow KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Dec 84 p 2

[Article from Armenpress (Armenian Press) in the column "All-Union Seminar of Journalists": "The Press and Socialist Law"]

[Text] On 18 December there was convened in Tsakhkadzor an All-Union seminar, the participants of which--journalists of central, republic and oblast periodical publications and executives of USSR law-enforcement agencies--are discussing the urgent tasks of mass information and propaganda media in the fight for further strengthening of discipline, law and public order in the light of 26th CPSU Congress decisions and subsequent Party Central Committee Plenums.

Yu. Feofanov, chairman of the USSR Journalist Union's Commission of Journalists Writing on Moral and Legal Subjects, member of the editorial board and department head of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, convened the seminar with an opening address.

"Propagandizing Soviet laws, the legal education of workers, has the most direct relation to the struggle for order and organization," he said. "This places a special responsibility upon us as journalists. V. I. Lenin wrote that lessons on social morality and practical policy must be extracted from every judicial process. This is a very lofty demand. Do we always succeed in extracting such lessons, always strive to do so? Unfortunately, not always. Obviously there is something here for us to talk about and argue about, in order to acquire work experience from one another and to know how to turn material which has judicial application into vivid publicity."

"For us--people having the most direct relation to the law and its propagandizing--there have accumulated quite a few problems demanding their solution," said B. Mkrtchyan, deputy management chairman of the Armenian SSR Journalists Union and editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST, in greeting seminar participants. "And this is not surprising--Life, in its ongoing development, presents us with new demands, poses new problems."

"We are struggling for the transformation of man himself, for his ideological and moral elevation. In this sense, the problem of jurists and journalists is one and the same--to shape a new man, distinguished by an active position in life, fighting for the progress of society and convinced of the righteousness of communist ideals."

Deputy Procurator General of the USSR S. Shishkov made a speech about certain problems of strengthening socialist law and public order and their interpretation by the mass information and propaganda media.

"Consistent and invariable strengthening of the law, support of the proper public order, is one of the natural laws of socialism," he said. "The nature of socialist society is such that our Party considers any degree of violation of the law and public order as a serious obstacle to its ongoing development."

The speaker directed the attention of those present to the problems of a decisive struggle against misappropriations of socialist property by poor management, wastefulness and bribe taking, which problems impede economic growth and law enforcement in economic respects.

He recalled the instructions of comrade K. U. Chernenko at the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum to the effect that no one is permitted either to violate or to evade our laws. "Important for us in a law is not just its strictness, but also its fairness and its being understood on the broadest scale. Even as all are equal before the law, so it is that our legal standards, our laws, are aimed at protecting the interests of the working people, at furthering their working and social activity."

Speaking of the problems which confront the mass information media, comrade S. Shishkov stressed, in particular, that articles on the fight against various law violations are called for, in the first place, to bring about judicial education clarifying the legal principles of equal rights, the law and accountability for guilt, the inseparability of rights and obligations and the combination of persuasion and compulsion.

In regard to crimes and the inevitability of punishment, law-enforcement agency workers, he said, would like journalists to investigate basic motives for the lawbreaking more deeply and judiciously and expose their immoral essence.

A. Trebkov, member of the USSR Ministry of Justice Collegium; L. Bulgakov, chief of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] press bureau; Yu. Buzulukov, lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee's propaganda department, and leading staff members of a number of publications spoke at the seminar.

S. Osipyan, procurator of the Armenian SSR; A. Gevorkyan, minister of justice of the Armenian SSR, and L. Kirakosyan, deputy head of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's propaganda and agitation department, are taking part in the seminar's work.

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NATIONAL

RSFSR JUSTICE MINISTER: INS AND OUTS OF COURT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview with RSFSR Minister of Justice Aleksandr Yakovlevich Sukharev, by journalist Yu. Feofanov, under heading "Legal Dialogues": "Around the Courtroom"; date and place not given]

[Text] The press frequently covers trials and writes about who is tried, and for what. But the consideration of a criminal or civil case is not confined to the courtroom: it sometimes painfully affects people's lives; it may spark fierce passions; specific rulings involve issues reaching out far into other spheres of life. And the trial itself does not take place in a vacuum. So the words "around the courtroom" involve many questions. They are discussed today by journalist Yu. Feofanov and RSFSR Minister of Justice A. Sukharev.

[Question]: Before starting our talk, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, we will have to "enter" the courtroom... V. I. Lenin's comment that it is necessary to draw lessons in social morality and practical politics from every court hearing is widely known. It is obvious that the educating significance of the court lies first and foremost in a fair, lawful decision. But how often do such decisions "miss the target"? The editorial mail frequently includes letters claiming that sentences are "too harsh" or "too lenient." But too lenient a sentence breeds a sense of impunity, whereas an overly harsh one causes despair.

[Answer]: An unlawful decision not only "misses the target." A single patently unjustified sentence gets festooned with rumor and is capable of generating scepticism in justice and obfuscating the positive work of courts in the minds of the people. But such sentences are extremely rare. In such cases it is ridiculous to even speak of any educating value. The qualifications of judges and their sense of duty to the law are high enough to prevent flagrant injustices. However, the compatibility of punishment and its forms is another matter. Every fifth court decision in the RSFSR is appealed. Most appeals challenge episodes of the indictment and the verdict. Two percent of these appeals are upheld. Approximately as many decisions are reviewed as a result of prosecutors' protest. These statistics do not seem alarming. But the courts try people. Very specific live people. And the person who unjustly "gets" too much doesn't care for statistics. But the curious thing is that most of the complaints of "getting too much" are written--to papers as

well--by the prisoners' relatives. Not the prisoners, but their relatives, to whom a sentence, even if it is correctly understood and accepted by the prisoner himself, may seem unduly harsh. The other side, on the contrary--the victims and their relatives--are frequently displeased with a lawful and legally justified decision and see the verdict as being too lenient and the law and the court as too liberal.

I realize that it is hard to counter the heat of passion with the logic of law, to prove that a harsh sentence is just or that humaneness is justified. But indeed, people sometimes fail to fully comprehend a decision and, consequently, they refuse to accept it. This problem also has another aspect. I think we have not yet fostered in ourselves a sufficiently respectful, deferential, if you like, attitude towards the courts.

[Question]: I agree. I have frequently spoken with people displeased with a verdict. I have also read their letters. Some of the things one hears! Even when the arguments against a verdict are unfounded.

[Answer]: Some things are sacred and cannot be spoken of disrespectfully: this is blasphemous. The courts, too, should be surrounded by a halo. No one objects to criticism of unjust decisions. But only if it has been established beyond all doubt that the judges violated the law. Yet one paper attacks a court for sentencing an agronomist to prison at a time when there is a shortage of agronomists in the area. Another paper rebuked a court for giving a prison term to a defendant who had violated the law "with good intentions." When a court is criticized for lawful actions this only misleads the readers. It was the Romans who said that a court decision on a case constituted the Truth.

[Question]: As is known, courts frequently impose verdicts which do not involve detention. Such a verdict does not imply absolution of guilt. But in reality that is precisely how it is often understood: if the accused wasn't jailed, therefore he was forgiven. It would probably be wrong to keep daily reminding a person who received a suspended sentence that he is a criminal. But it would be equally wrong never to remind of his guilt to society and people. After all, he was taken on probation by the collective, the "triangle" [management, party committee, trade union committee] vouched for him. Doesn't it seem to you that sometimes when an offender of the law is paroled to a collective it is simply a way of "rescuing a person"? There is, in essence, no educational value. How do the courts react to such cases? Or do they simply wash their hands after releasing an offender on probation for "re-education"?

[Answer]: These are rather delicate questions. I can say at once: the ties between the judiciary and the public are becoming more and more fruitful. This is a consequence of the party's firm policy of enhancing the effectiveness of social preventive measures and strengthening discipline and organization in all spheres of our life. But it is too early to take comfort in this. If we turn to statistics we get a rosy picture. Every fifth case in the RSFSR is tried in visiting court sessions, and collectives assign public prosecutors and attorneys. Unfortunately, statistics reflect only quantity, not essence.

Take, say, the public prosecutors. Their mission is frequently purely formal in nature; more, sometimes the public prosecutor turns attorney.

The simplest explanation is that the collective is insufficiently informed of the circumstances of the crime or that "public opinion" may be influenced by the offender's relatives and friends. Alas, all too often work comrades approach the fate of a member of their collective with cold indifference. They readily sign appeals without going into the essence of the matter, without weighing the whole danger of what the offender has committed. Hence an easy approach to requests for probation, with no follow-up responsibility. I would like to specifically emphasize this. There are cases when probation is annulled and a convicted person is taken into custody for committing a new crime. This is rarely done when a parolee drinks, creates a disturbance, in short, does not make a turn for the better. And I cannot recall a case when the collective itself would raise the question of annulling parole even though the person they had vouched for failed to justify their confidence and fulfill his promises. Yet experience shows that if you let a criminal go unpunished today, tomorrow he will commit evil against you. People who vouch for an unrepentant criminal often fail to realize the extent of their folly. For example, the collective of the "Soda" association (Berezniki) requested parole for V. Korotkikh, who had been caught stealing. The court granted their request. No one thought of re-educating the criminal. Six months later Korotkikh was dismissed and continued to lead an anti-social way of life. It all ended with a new crime and a long jail sentence.

[Question]: But in that case the question arises: is it not necessary to somehow regulate probation and parole? If, for example, regulations provided that the procedure of handing over a parolee should be conducted at a meeting of the brigade, department or shift, people would be able to see the degree of sincerity of repentance. Let the person who committed a crime evaluate his actions publicly. Preferably even in the presence of the victim. Then the collective vouching for such a person will be doing it with open eyes. Taking a person on probation in camera, all but secretly, is more like absolving him without even the benefit of a confession. In other words, a certain procedure would set a barrier to irresponsibility in this matter. Moreover such a meeting would have considerable educational value.

[Answer]: It goes without saying that the probation vouching procedure should be more strict. However, the collective should feel the degree of repentance. Perhaps such a ritual should be legislated, having in mind a method of monitoring observance of the norm. Of course, worker collectives and their public organizations are mature enough to take a very serious approach to vouching for offenders and taking them on probation in public, not in camera. However, normative regulations can do no harm. Incidentally, the press could feature the procedure of taking on probation more frequently, and also criticize those who approach it irresponsibly.

In short, the potential opportunities of public impact on the re-education of offenders are utilized far from completely. Actually this work is only just unfolding in connection with the passing of the Law on Worker Collectives. It is all the more important when we take into account that in the last few years changes have been introduced in the criminal code which expand the possibil-

ities for imposing penalties not associated with isolation of the offender from society. Currently many articles of the RSFSR Criminal Code contain such sanctions.

[Question]: Sometimes, especially in cases of misappropriation, bribery, etc., the courts impose additional penalties, e.g., banning a person from occupying certain positions or performing certain jobs connected with physical assets. The court's decision is the law in a given case. But the ink has hardly dried before the criminal, if he is released from custody, is already holding a lucrative job. How does this happen? After all, people know about it, they see it, sometimes read about such things in the papers. How does our Themis react to the actions of executives who so flagrantly violate the law?

[Answer]: Unfortunately, as yet this legal norm doesn't operate well. People sentenced for embezzlement or violation of the rules of Soviet commerce sometimes get back into positions connected with physical assets. Only now they operate with greater sophistication and concealment. It is not, I think, that such people are appointed to lucrative positions unknowingly. More often than not this is a result of executive negligence and irresponsibility. Failure to implement a verdict banning a convict from occupying a certain position is an indictable offense, for both the person who received the sentence and the official who violated its provisions. This norm has been in effect since January 1983. Here is an example: One Zaikin, the director of a commercial enterprise in Bryansk Oblast, knowing that Pipkova was banned by a court ruling from occupying positions entailing material responsibility, hired her as a store manager. She committed a new crime. Ultimately they were both indicted. Zaikin was sentenced by the Navlinskiy Rayon People's Court. But frankly speaking, up until recently few cases ended with such a finale. At present the courts are oriented on stricter and more consistent enforcement of the law.

[Question]: Speaking of the educational value of court proceedings, we could recall the oft-repeated aphorism that the theater begins at the cloakroom. Alas, in some courthouses one can't even find the cloakroom. Indeed, in many places the courts themselves are crammed into such premises that it's a crying shame. We needn't go into the "history of the question." Obviously, the courthouse and the appearance of things in it plays an important part in the prestige of the court. How can one speak of strictness and the solemnity of the court ritual if the halls are dirty, people are in their coats, and there is no place to sit down. We would like to dream of Palaces of Justice, at least in the oblast centers.

[Answer]: I think you are exaggerating somewhat. But in principle this is a question of state importance. Frankly speaking, some ispolkoms [executive committees] and planning agencies underestimate the significance of courthouses and equate them with ordinary administrative offices. But the court is a constitutional agency with specific attributes, rituals and functions inherent in it alone. The courts perform in full public view, which imposes special, inimitable demands on the premises in which they function. The question is not merely of the working conditions of personnel but of the prestige of the organs of socialist justice. This question must be resolved despite the intensity of building programs. It must be resolved on a compre-

hensive, government scale. Incidentally, notaries, attorneys, and registrars also require attention. After all, in the RSFSR more than 50 million people visit these institutions annually.

But I would like to say that in some places quite a lot is done. In some autonomous republics and oblasts the problem of housing courts has been solved more or less well. In the Mordovian and Komi ASSRs and Saratov Oblast virtually all courts work in suitable premises. On the other hand, many places lack such conditions. Matters are especially bad in Tula, Irkutsk, and Kalinin oblasts. In the absence of courtrooms, some cases are tried in offices. The Supreme Court of the Tuvinian ASSR and the Kyzyl city court are housed in extremely poor conditions.

I would also like to address words of gratitude to the leaders of party and local government agencies in Kuybyshev and Rostov oblasts and Maritime Kray, who have specifically considered questions of housing courts and providing them with needed equipment.

[Question]: It has already been said that the court is a very special institution. It should cause, if not fear, I would say a certain awe. Not only because it can "put you in jail." The orderly, solemn atmosphere of rectitude should breed respect. Doesn't it seem to you that we are not demanding enough towards the court ritual? I realize that, as you just mentioned, judges work under pressure and courtrooms have much to be desired. And yet, what can be done to create a greater atmosphere of solemnity, if you wish, in dispensing justice in existing conditions?

[Answer]: There is no doubt that court proceedings themselves possess great educational impact. Poor premises cannot justify procedural nihilism. The law provides for a certain judicial ritual. Unswerving observation of the law in itself breeds respect for the court.

Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin said: "The court has a tremendous impact on both those who are brought to justice and those who are present. A judge who presides over a case well, ably, in a party manner can always ensure a good audience. People will come to listen to him, to learn from him." But can one expect to learn much from a judge who can't even begin proceedings at the scheduled time? There is no denying that some judges take a simplistic approach to the observation of procedural regulations. Audiences sometimes witness tactless altercations between the parties. Attorneys and representatives of the prosecution do not always show examples of professional ethics. There are also numerous cases when witnesses or defendants fail to show up, without reasonable cause and with absolutely no consequences for them. Premises or equipment, obviously, have little bearing on all this. We must radically change our demands towards the culture of justice and raise the responsibilities of the participants in judicial proceedings. Authority must be exerted to establish order. The court possesses the necessary administrative powers for this.

In conclusion I would like to say that the whole climate in the sphere of justice is changing for the better. But expectations are also growing, with respect to both the content of judicial proceedings and to their culture.

Everything, including the atmosphere in the "corridors of justice," should educate people in a spirit of respect for one of the primary institutions of the state.

9681

CSO: 1830/392

NATIONAL

LAW FOR MASSES: NEW BOOK EXPLAINS 'CULTURE OF JUSTICE'

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by I. Bilyavichus, merited lawyer of the Lithuanian SSR, under the heading "Bookshelf": "The Culture of Justice"]

[Text]: The book "Culture of Socialist Justice," by Candidate of Legal Sciences A. Likas, has appeared on sale. It has been recommended by the Ministry of Education of the Lithuanian SSR as a study aid on the principles of the Soviet state and law. This is because the author takes up problems which are topical from both the legal and general educational points of view. It is useful for students of secondary school and vocational schools to know certain socially important principles and features of Soviet legal procedure and its functions of prevention. Many years of judicial experience show that about 30 percent of all juveniles brought to court are accused of committing grave, socially dangerous crimes. Not least of the reasons for this phenomenon are teenagers' ignorance of laws and procedural norms and flaws in the legal education of young people.

The book expresses what seems to me the important idea that the culture of our justice is inseparable from socialist culture in general; more, it is an integral part of it. In their practical work courts rely more and more on the latest achievements of science and technology and on developments in ethics, morality and other spheres of man's material and spiritual activity. All aspects of legal procedure are organically linked with the structural elements and objectives of judicial culture. The author draws the conclusion that low cultural standards in the administration of justice lead to violations of laws, red tape, lack of organization, and even grave mistakes in judicial proceedings.

The problems of socialist law in the epoch of developed socialism must be resolved together with the general problems of socialist culture. It is, therefore, not accidental that the main chapters of Likas's book are devoted to correct understanding of the culture of socialist justice, the unity of law and the ethics of justice, the historic forms of judicial culture, constitutional and democratic principles of justice as guarantees of judicial culture, the relationship between courts and the public as a primary requisite for preventing violations of the law.

As the author rightly states, the concept of judicial culture includes primarily the legality of court procedure, observance of both legal and moral norms, respect for all participants in the proceedings, high political and professional standards of judges and people's assessors, harmonious organization of the judicial machinery, and getting to the truth in the shortest way and by the most economical methods. Likas is completely right when he shows with facts in hand that indifference, greed, subjectivism and bias are incompatible with genuinely effective and fair administration of justice, that they occasionally reduce the educational impact of court proceedings to naught.

Culture of justice is a broad and comprehensive concept which continuously develops and improves. It is not surprising, therefore, that Likas also examines the problem in the historical aspect. He describes the establishment and the first steps of the people's courts and revolutionary tribunals in the new Soviet Lithuania in the 1918-1919 period and then in the prewar years. He speaks aptly and with good reasoning of the reactionary, antipopular essence of the judicial system of the bourgeois-fascist regime in Lithuania, as well as of the man-hating nature of the courts during the German-fascist occupation. In general, the book most convincingly and visually juxtaposes the socialist judicial system with the capitalist system, which is a tool for protecting the interests of the exploiter classes and suppressing the working people. The reader will find some good illustrations in the form of diagrams supplementing and expanding the factual material.

Socialist culture of justice is unthinkable without genuinely democratic principles. Likas analyzes in detail questions of electivity of judges, active public involvement in justice through the institution of people's assessors, the equality of all citizens before the law and the courts, the open, public examination of cases, etc. He emphasizes the great preventive role of court-sponsored councils of people's assessors, which help to disseminate knowledge about laws, monitor the enforcement of sentences and rulings, prevent violations of the law, and conduct legal educational work among worker collectives and, especially, young people.

Likas's book is also good because it is well-written, in lay language, and is addressed to the broad reading public.

9681

CSO: 1830/392

NATIONAL

BOOK REVIEW OF JOURNALIST'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 85 p 3

[Review by A. Plyushch of book "Zhurnalisty" [Journalists] by Yuriy Zhukov, Izdatel'stvo "Pravda": "Soldiers of the Soviet Press"]

[Text] Such is the fate of journalists: it is their job to be at all times in the thick of events, to write about others, while themselves remaining in obscurity. Nor can our literature boast of an abundance of books about the hard, laborious job of the newspaperman. This gap is now being substantially filled in by a book written by Yuriy Zhukov under the laconic title "Zhurnalisty," put out by the Pravda Publishing House.

The book is in some measure autobiographical. In it we learn how a young novice worker correspondent for LUGANSKAYA PRAVDA became a distinguished member of the staff of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA and later of PRAVDA, a political observer for the latter. A newspaperman is always a chronicler of his time, however, and remains such in whatever work he performs, be it routine daily commentary or a book of reminiscences.

The author relates with considerable emotion about those romantic and enthusiastic volunteers who built Komsomolsk-na-Amure, the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant, the Stalingrad and Kharkov tractor plants, and electric power plants on the Volkhov and the Dnieper. Those were troubled times. Capitalism was preparing to go to war against us. We had to make haste, to build our own industry, radically to reorganize agriculture, and to study military affairs.

The Komsomol members of the 1920's and 1930's, adventurous romantics and "beardless enthusiasts," headed out for the construction projects, the navy, into aviation, and into shooting clubs. The tone was set by KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, for which Yu. A. Zhukov went to work. The newspapermen themselves got behind the controls of a U-2, flew gliders, parachute-jumped, and met the performance standards for the Prepared for Labor and Defense Badge. A creative atmosphere prevailed in the newspaper offices. Everybody gave everything he had. Everybody was prepared to travel to the ends of the earth "for the sake of a single line."

As I read Yu. A. Zhukov's book, I found myself once again in the company of my old friends and comrades. Lively images of newspapermen, selfless paladins of the Soviet press, with whom I, just as the book's author, worked for many years. We are treated to a smile from that phenomenally hardworking, indefatigable Mitya Chernenko, who traveled throughout the entire Soviet Arctic. We are treated to a view of the serious, bespectacled countenance of D. I. Zaslavskiy, dean of the newspaper shop. His normal output was 12 pieces per month on the pages of PRAVDA. That is not counting his books, scientific investigations, articles on international topics, lectures and reports.

And there is Georgiy Ratiani, distinguished scholar and diplomat, one of the authors of the solid study "Istoriya diplomatii" [History of diplomacy]. A brilliant international reporter, he traveled all over the world. He visited Algeria, England, France, the United States, Japan, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Mauritania, Norway, Niger, Sweden, the GDR, Italy, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico, Canada, Yugoslavia, and Portugal. He lived for several years in some countries, and he returned several times to others. His brilliant news reports came in to PRAVDA from everywhere.

The author relates in detail about Boris Strel'nikov. This journalist spent 15 years in the United States as a PRAVDA correspondent. He spent 15 years under the vigilant eye of the CIA. What staying power and courage this required! And Boris was fully up to the task, possessing staying power, courage, and a sense of humor. Every time he had occasion to take a trip, plainclothesmen would literally ransack his apartment. When Boris finally became fed up with these searches, he posted a placard in his apartment: "Gentlemen! Please refrain from rummaging in the drawer containing children's underthings, and please do not throw cigarette butts on the floor. If this continues I shall be forced to complain to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Please help yourselves to the excellent whisky in the refrigerator."

The author relates in detail, to the extent permitted by this comparatively small volume, about such distinguished journalists as Sergey Dikovskiy, Nikolay Markevich, Mikhail Kol'tsov, Yelena Kononenko, Boris Izakov, Boris Prorokov, Boris Yefimov, Viktor Mayevskiy, Ol'ga Chechetkina, and Sergey Markov. In telling of the journalists' tireless labor, at times dangerous and always difficult, the author stresses the exceptional modesty of these people. How far they are from boasting, from self-admiration, from self-glorification. Their motto has always been and continues to be to record the events of our time day by day, to write the chronicle of our era truthfully and accurately, to open up before the readers the broad and bright prospects of our future.

I believe that this book by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, packed with emotion and a wealth of factual material, will be greeted with enormous interest by a broad readership, and particularly by the large corps of Soviet journalists.

3024

CSO: 1830/406

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CP CC BURO MEETINGS REPORTED

Economic Problems Discussed

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania examined the question of the work of the party committee of the Red Banner of Labor Shyaulyay Construction Trust with respect to the mobilization of the collective to increase labor productivity and to reduce the production cost of construction and assembly work in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decision that was adopted it was noted that the party committee and the management of the Shyaulyay Construction Trust, in the light of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Party and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, are carrying out certain organizational and political work with respect to the mobilization of the collective for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations. Labor and production discipline are being strengthened in the Trust, there has been an increase in the general education and professional level of the members of the collective, and their working and living conditions have improved.

At the same time, the party committee and the primary party organization of the Trust still manifest insufficient exactingness toward the supervisors of individual construction subdivisions in the matter of the unconditional fulfillment of the plan tasks and the socialist obligations being accepted do not make full use of the possibilities and reserves for the increase of labor productivity and the reduction of the production cost of construction. In many projects, the working and production conditions are still low and cases of low-quality work performance and the wasteful preservation of materials and utilization of construction mechanism are being tolerated. The rates of increasing the mechanization of construction work and reducing the share of manual labor are inadequate.

The party committee of the Trust and the shop party organizations are still not using all the reserves and possibilities for the further improvement of the style and methods of work in regard to the management of the economic and social development of the collective and the improvement of the ideological and organizational-party work.

The significantly outstripping growth of wages by comparison with the growth of labor productivity was pointed out as one of the important shortcomings in the work of the party committee and the management of the Trust. In connection with this, they were charged with giving the most serious attention to the economic work, the improvement of the production indicators, and the sharp increase of labor productivity.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania demanded of the party committee, the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and the management of the Trust the adoption of urgent measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings. The party committee was charged with improving the style and methods of party guidance of construction and the economic and social development of the collective and with establishing effective control over the execution of the decisions adopted.

At the session, the basic provisions of the agreement on socialist competition between the workers of the BSSR and the LiSSR for 1985 were examined and approved. Also examined was the question of measures for the further increase of the reliability and safety of the gas supply in the republic. In the approved decree of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, it is noted that, in spite of the work being conducted in the republic in this direction, there are still shortcomings in the construction of gas supply projects and many cases of flagrant violation of safety rules in the operation of these objects by the population and industrial enterprises. In the execution of excavation work, construction and other organizations frequently do damage to existing gas pipelines. The operating and break-down services of the State Committee for Gas Supply exercise insufficiently energetic and accurate control over gas utilization, they are not fully supplied with means of transportation, machinery, material-technical resources, and spare parts necessary for the repair of gas equipment and facilities for automatic regulation.

There are many shortcomings in the installation of gas service for rural consumers. The necessary conditions for the safety of gas supply are not being created in all kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

In connection with this, a number of concrete measures are planned, which are aimed at the elimination of shortcomings, and the appropriate ministries and departments have been charged with providing information about the work that has been done in regard to the further increase of the reliability and safety of gas supply in the republic.

Also examined were the results of socialist competition of the institutions of higher and secondary specialized education in the matter of the organization of student detachments for the year 1984 and an appropriate decree was adopted.

In addition, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania discussed a number of questions related to the public and cultural life of the republic.

Problems in Education Discussed

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania examined the question concerning measures for the further improvement of the training and communist education of pedagogical personnel in light of the decisions of the June (1983) and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decree that was adopted it was noted that the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the republic, the administration, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the VUZ's and schools of a pedagogical profile have done certain work in regard to the further improvement of the instruction and communist education of the students, the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the republic in regard to highly qualified pedagogical personnel, and the putting into effect of the basic demands of the reform of the general education and professional school. There is a constant improvement in the process of the formation of communist convictions in young specialists, as well as socially significant personal qualities necessary for work with the rising generation. The party and Komsomol organizations have increased their activity in the matter of the patriotic, international, atheist and labor education of young people in academic life.

At the same time, shortcomings in the training of teaching personnel were noted in the course of the discussion of the question. The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania obliged the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Ministry of Education, the administration, and the party organizations of the institutions of higher education and the departments with a pedagogical profile, to eliminate existing shortcomings, to improve the professional training and communist education of pedagogical personnel, to concentrate attention on the improvement of the training of future teachers, and to increase the level of the systematic training of students. The ministries and departments were charged with securing the fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Improvement of the Labor Training, Instruction and Professional Orientation of School Children and the Organization of Their Socially Useful and Productive Labor". The Central Committee of the Komsomol of Lithuania was charged with extending daily assistance to the committees of the Komsomol of educational institutions and promoting the development of the initiative of Komsomol organizations with respect to increasing the activeness of young people in the mastery of contemporary knowledge.

At the session the question concerning the further improvement of the increase of skills of management personnel and specialists of the system of the agro-industrial complex was discussed. On this question, a joint decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the LiSSR Council of Ministers was adopted. It notes that party, soviet, and economic organizations are carrying out work in this sphere. A network of faculties, schools and courses has been created, in which about 10,000 leading workers and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex a year go through training and increase their skills. However, the system for the improvement of skills that has developed still does not fully meet the requirements and tasks advanced by the

party in regard to questions of present-day personnel policy. The appropriate ministries and departments were charged with the elimination of the shortcomings in this matter.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania examined the question of the work of the Ukmergskiy Raykom of the party with respect to the organization of the wintering of cattle and the increase of production and of the procurements of the products of animal husbandry. In the decree that was adopted it was noted that, as a result of this work, the strengthening of the feed base and the improvement of the breeding, the production of milk in the Rayon increased in 1984, by comparison with the preceding year, by 6 percent, and meat--by 7 percent, and the plans for the sale of these products to the state were also fulfilled. However, at the meeting it was pointed out that the party raykom still does not, with sufficient consistency and energy, direct the activity of the Council of the Rayon Agro-Industrial Association, the primary party organizations, and the managers and specialists of the farms, toward the maximum utilization of available reserves and the possibilities for the liquidation of the lag of a considerable part of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the sphere of animal husbandry and the increase of its productivity. The party raykom, the party and other public organizations, and the managers of the farms were charged with increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, with regularly and effectively summarizing its results, and with promoting in every conceivable way the creation of an atmosphere of labor tuning in every farm and collective of farms, as well as the persistent struggle on the part of every cattle-breeder, farm and brigade for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year-Plan and for a worthy welcome to the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, the Alitus and Kapsukas gorkoms, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms and their administrations for agriculture, the councils of the rayon agro-industrial associations, the directors and party organizations of the farms were shown the necessity of taking additional measures to secure the successful execution of the wintering of cattle, a significant increase in production and procurements of the products of animal husbandry in 1985.

The Buro of the Central Committee approved a joint decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the Council of Ministers of the republic concerning some measures for the improvement of trade and the fulfillment of the plans for retail commodity turnover in 1985. The decree noted that during the four years of the 11th Five-Year-Plan there was an improvement in the supply of the population of the republic with food and non-food goods, and the network of stores and enterprises of public catering in the cities and rural localities was expanded. At the same time, serious shortcomings take place in the work of the organizations and enterprises of trade, as well as enterprises of industry that produce consumer goods. The quality of trade service still does not fully meet the needs of the population and interruptions are allowed in the trade with some goods that are available in sufficient quantity. The trade organizations and industry do a poor job of studying the demand of the population and allow errors in the determination of the volume and assortment of goods. The appropriate ministries and departments of the

republic were charged with the elimination of the shortcomings and the adoption of measures to improve the situation in this matter.

Drafts of a decree of the LiSSR Council of Ministers "On Regulating the Organization of Collective Gardening and Market-Gardening" and the Ukase of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet "On the Responsibility for the Violation of the Rules for the Construction of Summer Garden Houses and the Organization and Conduct of Collective Gardening" were approved at the session.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania examined the results of the socialist competition of the rayons in the sphere of plant-growing and animal husbandry for 1984. Appropriate decrees were adopted in regard to these questions.

A number of questions relating to the socio-political and cultural life of the republic were also discussed at the session.

8970

CSO: 1800/11

REGIONAL

TAJIK CP BURO HOLDS MEETING ON LABOR OUTPUT

GF171330 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has reviewed the progress made in fulfilling the 1985 state January-February plan. The republic's labor collectives have achieved definite positive results, overfulfilled the plans for the production and sale of industrial products and the growth of labor productivity, and increased the volume of assimilating capital investments and transport reform projects in comparison with the same period last year.

The bureau meeting also noted that there has been a delay in fulfilling the planned tasks in a number of places and that a considerable number of industrial enterprises have not fulfilled the plans for the volume and growth of labor productivity and for the reduction of product's prime cost according to contracts. Serious shortcomings are allowed by the ministries, departments, and farms in the agro-industrial complex. In comparison with the same period last year, cattle productivity, the sales volume of meat, milk, and silk to the state, and the cow and sheep population decreased. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not fully using the capabilities allocated for accelerating the rates of repairing equipment and the irrigation network, and for the complex solution of the field works, have not fulfilled the capital construction plans, have not increased the volume of commissioning the basic funds, and have not ensured the fulfillment of the retail trade turnover plans. The Trade Ministry and the Tajik Trade Unions Council have fulfilled the plan for realizing daily services. Stoppages continue in the work of transport and in the organization of the material-technical culture and communal economy.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau tasked the ministries and departments and their collegiums to take measures to ensure the steady and rhythmic work of the enterprises, construction sites, and organizations and to eliminate the existing delay. The party committees, the primary party organizations, the Tajik Trade Unions Council, and the Tajikistan Komsomol Central Committee should direct all their organizational and mass-political work toward the absolute fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the last year and the 5-year plan as a whole in light of the decisions of the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech made at the Plenum by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed

the work for ensuring the demands of the population in construction materials, measures for consolidating the material-technical base, the development of telephone services, the results of the republican socialist emulation among the cities and rayons, and the organization of the physical culture, health, and sports mass work during 1984. The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee also reviewed some other questions related to economic and party construction in the republic.

CSO: 1830/435

REGIONAL

KASSR RAIL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS EXPOSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 p 3

[Article from Kazakh Telegraph Agency (KazTAG): "Reduce Freight Car Demurrages"]

[Excerpts] The operation of railroads depends to a large extent upon the coordinated actions of freight recipients and transport workers. Where there is no such coordination, excessive freight car demurrages are permitted, causing substantial loss to the national economy.

Checks made recently by agencies of the Procurator of the Republic's Office indicate that the causes of freight car demurrages most often are mismanagement and the irresponsible attitude of certain enterprise and organization executives, as well as railroad station workers, toward the maintenance of planning, contractual, production and technological discipline, and poor organization of loading and unloading operations.

Especially large numbers of freight cars stay too long in unloading on spur tracks to plants of the Nonferrous Metallurgy, Power and Electrification, Agriculture and Procurement Ministries, for which substantial penalties are exacted of them [the plants] by the Republic's railroads. Moreover, the loss caused by lengthy freight car demurrages and payment of penalties is not always regarded as the fault of wrongdoing officials, and at times the latter aren't held accountable even in a disciplinary action.

Such corrective measures as official warning of the inadmissibility, henceforth, of violating the laws regulating use of railroad rolling stock have been taken against a number of guilty officials based on results of checks by the procurators.

Measures also are being taken to hold the wrongdoers materially accountable.

In those cases when procurators' warnings or holding to disciplinary and other accountability don't work, the wrongdoers are held criminally accountable.

Not infrequently, the railroad people themselves are at fault in excessive demurrages of freight cars, especially from the moment of their arrival at a station up to their shunting onto spur tracks, as well as after loading and

unloading operations. At a number of stations, client information about the forthcoming arrival of freight cars is unsatisfactorily provided. Even those of the cars which railroad people must unload often stay too long in the unloading.

The Procurator of the Republic has instructed rayon, city, oblast and transport procurators to intensify surveillance over compliance with the laws concerning use of railroad rolling stock, and to take measures against wrongdoers all the way to holding them criminally accountable.

12319

CSO: 1830/305

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM HOLDS SESSION

GF272016 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] A routine session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held. The presidium reviewed questions dealing with the convening of the first session of the 11th convocation of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The session reviewed proposals on the agenda of the session of the republic's highest body of state. The session approved the legislature of the state [word indistinct] of the Armenian SSR. Babken Sarkisov, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech on this question.

The session heard and reviewed a report submitted by Kerasim Martirosyan, chairman of the republic's People's Control Committee, on the implementation of the requirements of the law on social security and [pensions] for veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Speeches were delivered on this question by the republic's Communications Minister Mirzoyan, Health Minister Gabrielyan, Minister of Consumer Services Tumanyan, Minister of Social Security Galustyan, Deputy Trade Minister (Gasparov), and [words indistinct].

The session reviewed the activities of the legal education of students of the republic's public education schools and vocational and technical education establishments. Speeches were delivered by Education Minister Akhumyan and Deputy Chairman of the State committee for Vocational and Technical Education Martirosyan. During the review, a speech was delivered by Justice Minister Gevorkyan.

A speech by Troshyan, chairman of the Noyemberyan Rayon Soviet Executive Committee, was heard on the economic activities of the Noyemberyan Rayon Soviet and its executive committee. The session reviewed the criticism made in 1984 at the people's deputies soviets sessions of the rayons and the cities against the republic's administrative bodies and the course of the implementation of the proposals at these sessions.

The session also reviewed the investigation results of the citizens petitions at the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium during the first quarter of 1985. The presidium also reviewed other republic state life issues and adopted corresponding decrees and resolutions.

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR JUSTICE MINISTRY HOLDS MEETINGS

GF271858 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpts] An expanded session of the Armenian SSR Justice Ministry Collegiate has been held. Public judges of rayons and cities and officials of justice bodies attended.

The collegiate reviewed the results of activities of the public courts and juridicial bodies in 1984 and their tasks toward further strengthening order and socialist law and the struggle against law violations, in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on "The State of Implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Resolutions at the Armenian Republican Party Organization."

A speech by A. A. Gevorkyan, Armenian SSR justice minister, pointed out that the republic's public courts and justice bodies, in fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the party's plenums following the congress, last year did certain work toward strengthening order and lawfulness, organizing the struggle against offenses and other law violations, raising the standard of activities of public courts, ensuring the protection of state interests and citizens' rights, instructing the Soviet people on Soviet laws, and instilling in them the spirit of protecting socialist laws. [passage omitted]

However, as the speech and other addresses noted, the standard of the activities of the republic's public courts and justice bodies does not fully correspond with the party's requirements with regard to the strengthening of order and state and labor discipline, the elimination of law violations, and the improvement of juridicial services to the citizens.

Certain public courts have not uprooted the practice of issuing illegal sentences and verdicts that are in turn being declared invalid by the supreme court. In certain particular decisions, the reasons and conditions leading to the offenses are not being analyzed and the sessions are not always reviewing work that is of public interest. It was noted that it is necessary to strengthen the coordination of the preventive work of the public courts, particularly measures to prevent law violations by juveniles, with other law preservation bodies and concerned organizations. [passage omitted]

The attention of the public judges was drawn to questions of further strengthening the struggle against serious offenses such as violations against citizens lives, health and possessions; the plundering of socialist possessions; bribery; speculation; and holliganism; as well as repeat offenders. The session talked about measures to dispense legal and methodical assistance to the public courts and to perfect the legal education of the population. [passage omitted]

The session was addressed by R. K. Bridzhe, member of USSR Supreme Court. The collegiate's session was attended by M. M. Davt'yan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; S.A. Osyp'yan, Armenian SSR procurator; and officials of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court.

CSO: 1838/37

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET INDUSTRY COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Article from Armenian Press (ArmenPRESS): "In the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet's Permanent Commissions"]

[Text] In a meeting of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet's Industry Commission, which took place a few days ago, a report was heard from A. Gevorkyan, the Republic's Minister of Light Industry, on the state of compliance with the USSR law "On Labor Collectives and Increasing their Role in Managing Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations" at enterprises of that ministry.

Kh. Mandalyan, commission chairman, presided over the meeting. It was noted that, guided by party and government decisions, the Armenian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, jointly with its subordinate enterprises and the Republic's Committee of Textile and Light Industry Workers, has devised and is implementing specific measures for putting the provisions of the indicated law into practice, and for further increasing the political and labor activeness of blue and white-collar workers and their creative initiative.

All of this will facilitate the effective solution of problems confronting the industry's labor collectives. Fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned tasks and accepted socialist obligations for the output and sale of products, the raising of labor productivity, the lowering of product production costs, the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology and the economical use of raw and other materials will be ensured. At many plants, labor collectives have begun to participate more actively in the consideration of economic and social development plans, in strengthening production discipline and in improving labor organization. The progressive brigade form of organizing and providing incentives for labor is being introduced widely, and 60.7 percent of all workers of light industry enterprises work in such brigades, something that has important meaning in connection with the enterprises' transition, in the current year, into work in terms of an economic experiment calling for further broadening of the enterprises' rights and increasing their accountability for the end results of work.

The commission worked out appropriate recommendations aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings in the matter of full compliance at all the Republic's Ministry of Light Industry enterprises with the USSR law "On Labor Collectives and Increasing their Role in Managing Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations."

22 April 1985

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

GF261714 Baku Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Summary from poor reception]

[Text] The first session of the 11th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet opened at the meeting hall of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet today.

Present were Comrades Kyamnan Bagirov, (Akhsan) Bagirov, Gasanov, Guseynov, Kasumova, (Kamavalov), Mamedov, (Mirsimov), (Mursalov), [names indistinct], Khalilov, Tatliyev, Yusif-Zade, Muslim-Zade, and [names indistinct]. The deputies observed a 1-minute silence in honor of the bright memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The deputies elected Deputy Rustan-Zade as chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and also elected the deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet and the Credentials Commission of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and formed the Standing Commissions of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet then discussed the election of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the instruction of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Deputy Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, made a proposal to elect Deputy Khalilov as chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected the deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the secretary of the Presidium, and the members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the staff of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and the laws of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, formed the Azerbaijan SSR Committee of People's Control, and elected the republic's Supreme Court under the chairmanship of Deputy Ismailov.

Then, the Supreme Soviet examined a question on the tasks of the people's deputies soviets and the tasks of the ministries and departments of the Azerbaijan SSR for developing moral services to the population. Deputy Shcheglov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on this question. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

With this the first session of the 11th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR SCHOOL REFORMS IN TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "First Steps of the Reform"]

[Excerpts] The present school year is the first school year involving practical implementation of the school reform, and we can already today total up initial results of work in this direction. There is every indication of substantial positive results, particularly in the area of universal secondary education, improvement of the teaching and indoctrination process in the schools, provision of schools with teacher personnel, and strengthening of teaching facilities. The efforts of public education officials have been directed toward further improving the quality of teaching, labor and moral/ethical indoctrination of schoolchildren.

The number of persons enrolled in school in this republic is increasing year by year. In the current school year the total number has increased by more than 20,000 persons in comparison with the previous year, reaching a total of 768,300. Enrollment of 6-year-olds into preparatory classes has expanded. Almost all students completing 8 years of schooling are continuing their studies. The network of children's preschool establishments has also grown. All of them are now operating on the new standard program, which is producing good results in preparing children for school. Work has continued on development of the network of secondary schools. Presently 94.4 percent of the total number of enrolled students attend these schools.

Proceeding from the basic directions of the school reform, a certain amount of work was accomplished in 1984 in the area of improving the content of education. The ideological, polytechnic and practical directional thrust of teaching the fundamentals of the sciences has been strengthened in conformity with the requirements of the intensified curriculum. More teaching faculties are now working consistently and systematically to improve methods of teaching and indoctrination of students and selection of the most optimal methods for each lesson. Extracurricular and after-school activities pertaining to broadening students' ideological breadth as well as patriotic and internationalist indoctrination have been intensified.

One of the principal tasks facing public education agencies is improvement of the qualitative composition of specialist personnel. And this task is being

accomplished. Presently the majority of teachers in this republic possess a higher education. In this school year more than 3,000 young specialists, who have graduated from higher and secondary specialized schools, have been sent to general-curriculum schools, children's preschool and extrascholastic establishments in Turkmenistan. More than 10,000 education workers have boosted their level of professional skills at courses of instruction offered at teacher advanced training institutes.

Further improvement of vocational training and indoctrination as well as student career counseling is a principal item requiring immediate resolution. Facilities for vocational training of schoolchildren include training shops and sections at enterprises, interschool training-production combines, school vocational training shops, labor and rest camps, pupil production brigades, and school forestry sections.

Classrooms and study rooms at many of this republic's schools fail to meet essential requirements. Out of 1,399 secondary and 8-year schools, 187 have no vocational training shops, while children attend in two sessions at 1,058 schools.

Last year school buildings accommodating more than 20,000 pupils came on-line, financed by all sources. Children's preschool facilities accommodating 5,400 children were completed, and almost 6,000 square meters of housing was built for rural schoolteachers. The pace of school construction, however, is not only failing to reduce requirements for operating two sessions and to eliminate the need for build-on temporary structures, but is also failing to keep pace with growth in the total number of enrolled students. Only 37 percent of the total funds allocated in 1984 for construction of general-curriculum schools was actually spent.

The rate of construction of school facilities is extremely low in Krasnovodsk Oblast and in the city of Ashkhabad. Such a slow pace on the part of the construction people is intolerable. Next year the influx of pupils will increase substantially, and this means that new classrooms will be needed. Today is the time to think about the future.

Implementation of the school reform is the principal task of public education agencies. At the same time concern for the school is the business of the party and of the entire people. Party committees, as stated in the Basic Directions of the Reform, should thoroughly study school affairs, promptly take note of problems arising in their activities and specify ways to resolve them, and direct to our schools the attention of trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic administrative agencies, as well as workforces. Party guidance of public education, increased attention toward and assistance to the schools on the part of government agencies and the general public are a guarantee of successful implementation of the extensive, noble, and humanitarian goals of the reform.

3024

CSO: 1830/405

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN TELEVISION: EXPANSION UNDER WAY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview, published under the heading "The Minister Informs You," with V. Kobakhidze, Georgian SSR minister of communications, by a GruzINFORM correspondent: "Television: Development Prospects"]

[Text] Almost every family in Georgia, including its high-mountain areas, will be able in the 12th Five-Year Plan to pick up the channel carrying Central TV Network I and both republic channels. A GruzINFORM correspondent asked Georgian SSR Minister of Communications V. Kobakhidze to discuss future technical developments in television.

[Answer] Work on development of television in this republic is continuously in progress. Relay transmitters are penetrating to the higher elevations, such as at Omalo, Barisakho, and other high-mountain communities, for example. There is not a single city, town or village in this republic to which it is impossible to run a microwave link to carry a TV signal, but while in the past our principal task was to set up such a link, today we are also concerned with bringing a clearer picture to the viewers' screens and eliminating any possible interference.

[Question] How will this problem be solved?

[Answer] Primarily by broadcasting in the 10-centimeter band. We have the equipment, and it is operating in this republic, presently on an experimental basis, but it has already demonstrated its potential. This year we propose to commence broadcasting Central TV Network II programming in the Tbilisi area in this band. This will increase the number of channels received by TV viewers in the republic's capital and will improve picture quality. This latter point is especially important, since interference in the 1-meter band is quite appreciable in Tbilisi, in which many establishments operate their own branch radio communications. There are also many similar problems in rural localities, and therefore we shall introduce broadcasting in the 10-centimeter band there as well.

[Question] Does that mean that broadcasting in this frequency band will eliminate all problems connected with picture quality?

[Answer] Problems will be totally eliminated in rural localities and almost entirely corrected in the large cities, in which high-rise buildings already exist or are being built. The fact is that so-called "shadow" zones develop behind and close to these buildings, within which TV picture quality sharply worsens. Nor is this eliminated by transmitting in the 10-centimeter band. But this problem does not fall within the unsolvable category.

[Question] Do you mean cable television?

[Answer] Yes. It is being successfully introduced in Moscow and within the next few years will also come to Tbilisi. One can compare such a system with three-station radio broadcasting. The arrangement will be approximately as follows: an antenna with a signal booster will be placed on top of the tallest building in a given city microrayon. Special cables will be run from this master antenna to individual apartment buildings, and subsequently to individual apartment units, connecting to TV sets. This method of TV broadcasting totally eliminates interference.

[Question] What new construction projects will appear on the republic's TV map by the end of the current five-year plan?

[Answer] Our main goal is to ensure that 97 percent of the people in our republic can receive the Central network and Republic TV broadcasting channels. Toward this goal construction is scheduled to begin in the 12th Five-Year Plan on powerful transmitters with 250-meter antenna towers in Batumi, Tskhakaya, and Pitsunda, which will make it possible to provide a TV signal to the entire Georgian Black Sea coast, including the Kolkhidskaya coastal plain, Abashskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Khobskiy, and in part Gegechkorskiy rayons, and the high-mountain area of Abkhazia. A similar transmitter will be erected in Dmanisi. It will provide coverage to the entire rayon and partial coverage to nearby rayons. The new transmitter in Tsiteli-Tskaro will broadcast two channels in the 10-centimeter band. Renovation of the Gori TV transmitter will commence in 1986. The transmitters in Shuakhevi and on Mount Tsivi in Telavskiy Rayon will also be renovated. 250-meter antennas will be erected in Kvareli and Akhalkalaki. Construction of a new TV broadcast center building will be completed in Kutaisi, and a 250-meter antenna will enable people living in the central part of Western Georgia also to receive Central TV Network II in the 10-centimeter band.

[Question] Does what you have said mean that as a result TV will reach every home and that it will not be necessary to build small, low-power relay facilities for small high-mountain villages?

[Answer] By no means! This is a mountainous republic, and TV signals simply do not reach some villages. This requires the use of small, low-power relay units. Therefore dozens of satellite TV ground terminals are to be built in the 12th Five-Year Plan, plus deployment of dozens of conventional small TV signal relay facilities, such as in Omalo and Barisakho.

[Question] The following question is frequently raised: is it not too costly to build signal relay facilities for villages containing just a handful of households?

[Answer] Twenty years ago construction of relay facilities for small villages was out of the question, but not due to the difficulty of technical problems -- it is simply that people were moving away.... Today, with a process of revival of the villages taking place, with more and more families returning, television has become an important social factor in the village as well. Therefore one cannot call investment of a certain amount of money for these purposes a waste of money and effort.

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REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN BOOK PUBLISHING, DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "Trade: Experience and Problems," by Kh. Valiyev, director, Kazpotrebsoyuz republic book depot: "Whence the 'Shoals' in the Book Stream"]

[Text] The intellectual requirements of rural inhabitants are growing. I base this statement on the fact that the number of books sold in rural localities is increasing year by year. In 1980 our Kazpotrebsoyuz republic depot, which ships printed materials to 18 oblasts in Kazakhstan and to all rayons in Alma-Ata Oblast, sold 8.6 million rubles worth of books, while the figure for last year exceeded 13 million rubles. In other words, in 1980 we sold 2 rubles 59 kopecks worth of books per rural inhabitant, and 3 rubles 16 kopecks worth last year. Kazakhstan's consumer cooperative book trade has the highest figure for this indicator of the entire Tsentrosoyuz system. Nor is the depot's workforce planning to diminish this year the pace taken at the beginning of the five-year plan. We specified the target of boosting goods turnover volume by an additional 500,000 rubles.

The workforce, however, is also fully capable of handling larger volumes as well, but this would require solving those problems, which seem trivial at first glance, which prevent us from working with even greater output. What are these problems?

Each year our facility signs book sales contracts with nine publishing houses in this republic. The contract includes points specifying quality and quantity of published items, prompt and uniform delivery. Unfortunately the publishing houses frequently fail to honor their pledges. First and foremost they fail to meet delivery dates. As a rule our facility receives a large portion of the books at the end of the quarters. Usually 40-45 percent of the targeted volumes arrives during the first two months, with 60-55 percent arriving in the third month.

Here is a typical example. In the third quarter of last year the Zhalyln Publishing House was supposed to supply us with 385,000 rubles worth of books. In July it delivered 50,000 rubles worth of books, 112,000 rubles worth in August, and 221,000 rubles worth in September. Of course in these conditions it is out of the question to provide any smooth schedule of shipment of

printed goods to the customers. At the beginning of a plan-covered period our facility works at half effort, while at the end of each 3-month period things really get busy. We are forced to expend a great deal of additional effort and money in order to handle the sharply increased work volume.

We experience a good deal of grief connected with a poor job of printing. In recent years, in order to avoid hauling defective goods throughout the republic, we introduced the practice of book inspection and quality control directly at our book warehouses. In 1983 and 1984 alone we returned more than 100,000 rubles worth of books to the publishers and presented 14,000 rubles in penalty claims.

Improvement of product quality control prior to shipment out to the oblasts has enabled us sharply to reduce the volume of complaint handling, which in the past has required considerable expenditure of time and manpower on our part. In 1980 350 complaints were registered (almost one a day), while last year only 36 complaints were registered. And all of them involved cases of defective printing which we had failed to weed out.

According to existing regulations pertaining to the delivery of nonperiodical printed materials, we should receive publishers' lists of titles by 1 July in order to prepare and submit book orders in a prompt and timely manner and, most important, to study reader demand in order not to fill our warehouses with goods which fail to move. We have never received these lists on schedule, however. This adversely affects provision of information and publicity to the book trade, the negative effects extending throughout the entire chain of the trade mechanism, with the reader the ultimate loser. A potential customer frequently is unable to find a book he requires only because it is lying on a shelf someplace where it is not in demand.

Naturally we make penalty claims against publishers for late delivery of publishers' lists of titles. In 1984 penalties were levied on the Zhazushy, Zhaly, Kazakhstan, Kaynar, Mektep, and Oner publishing houses. Our establishment receives at least some monetary compensation for failure to observe contractual obligations, but the reader, for the sake of whom all of us are working, is the loser.

There is one more "sore spot" at Kazpotrebsoyuz's republic book depot. The facility's workforce is making a maximum effort to conduct all trade and production operations in an economical and conscientious manner. We have mechanized loading and unloading operations, equipping warehouses with conveyers and utilizing lift trucks, electric trolleys, and stackers. This has made it possible to increase our facility's trade volume, originally figured at 6.5 million rubles, to 13 million. We long ago transitioned over to using large freight containers for shipping books. While formerly it cost 20 rubles to ship a 5-ton container to Chimkent Oblast, for example, the cost of shipping has been cut in half by shipping in a 20-ton container. This made it possible to obtain in the first 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan more than 270,000 rubles in above-target profit and to reduce handling costs by 170,000 rubles. Unfortunately Motor Transport Combine No 6, our contractual hauler, is meeting our container requirements by only 50 percent. We are

simply unable to prevail upon this trucking enterprise to be more conscientious about meeting its contractual obligations.

Hoping for a committed effort to eliminate the obstacles and hindrances listed above, our organization's workforce is filled with resolve to meet ahead of schedule socialist pledges for the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan pertaining to satisfying the intellectual requirements of our rural toilers.

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CS0: 1830/405

REGIONAL

WASTE OF MAN-HOURS AT SOVIET PLANTS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 21 March 1985 on page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by M. Sarkisyan entitled "At the Plant's Gate." The author addresses the problem of a "rational use of the work day" and the existing loss of many man-hours, uncontrolled and unaccounted for. This is particularly true of mid-size and smaller establishments many of which lack a timekeeping system for their workers. He blames the ministries and departments for not instituting a protocol for strict control of the work day. "We need a timekeeper," says the head plant engineer F. Movsesyan. "However, as staff we are not suppose to have a timekeeper." The blue and white-collar workers sign the timeboard directly at the shops." Under this procedure those who are late are not reported at all and absentees are counted only at the end of the month, writes Sarkisyan. "It is clear that under these conditions there can be no discussion about a rational use of the work day, he remarks. It is not possible that the plant administration and departments are really not in a position to organize a timekeeping system, he complains. "The real reason for the lack of strict control of work hours is that the establishment's collective does not find it necessary to account for each working minute," he concludes. Sarkisyan points out that many smaller establishments have not made a determination of how much a minute of labor is worth or what it would take to increase production labor, or lower the cost of production. He mentions exemplary establishments all equipped with a standard time-punch card systems. "The real problem is that sometimes the leaders of many of these establishments do not understand and literally proceed in their own time orbit; they have their own procedures and their own discipline. There are many establishments who lose labor hours during production and labor discipline is low. For this reason in past years the republic's production is R125 million short." He restates his assertion that many measures are being taken out to overcome these shortages at large enterprises. But this is not being done at the smaller plants and factories. "As long as this situation exists and thousands of blue and white-collar workers remain outside the struggle for a rational use of working minutes, the question cannot be removed from the agenda," Sarkisyan warns.

CSO: 1830/446

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

USSR FISHING MINISTER IN LATVIA--On 21 March the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, B. K. Pugo, met with the USSR minister of the fish industry, V. M. Kamentsev, in Riga. They discussed the further development of branch enterprises located on the territory of the republic, the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and the contribution of the fishermen of Soviet Latvia in realizing the country's Food Program. The chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. Ya. Ruben, and a deputy chairman of the council, K. A. Shpogis, also took part in the discussion. During his stay in Riga, V. M. Kamentsev visited the executive committee of the Council of People's Deputies of Leningrad Rayon. Measures for realizing the mandates of the voters of the Leningrad Electoral District, which elected V. M. Kamentsev as a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, were discussed. The USSR minister of the fish industry also took part in the work of the Council of the All-Union Association of Fish Industries of the Western Basin. [Text]
[Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 1800/219

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